

British Columbia Historical Association

(Organized October 31st, 1922)

Affiliated with the Canadian Historical Association

*Second Annual
Report and Proceedings*



*"Help us to save the things that go ;
We are the gleaners after time."*

—Austin Dobson

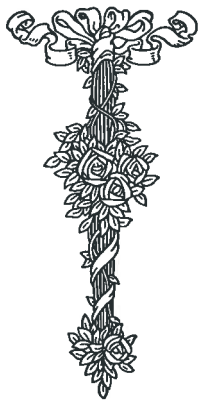
*For the Year ended October 11th,
1924*

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*For the Year ended October 11th,
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BRITISH COLUMBIA PIONEER REUNION.

VICTORIA, MAY 9TH AND 10TH, 1924.

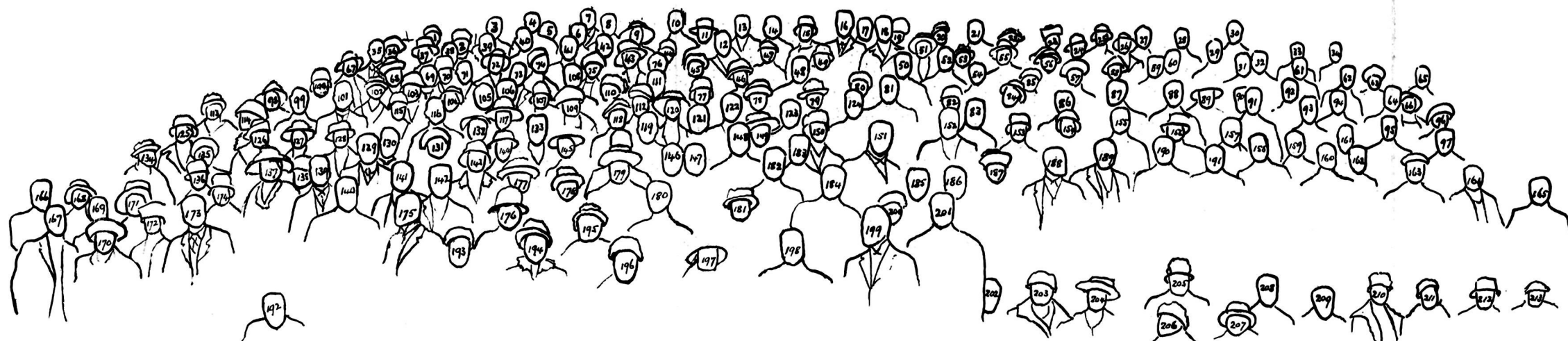
Only those who were resident in British Columbia in 1871 or prior to that date were included in this group.



NAMES.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mrs. J. Moore. | 20. J. McL. Muirhead. | 57. Mrs. Marshall. |
| 2. Mrs. Redgrave. | 30. Brian T. Drake. | 58. Mrs. Dr. Henderson. |
| 3. George Fry. | 31. John H. Ashwell. | 59. Horatio Webb. |
| 4. Wm. Duck. | 32. Hugh Hamilton. | 60. F. W. Adams. |
| 5. Ernest Haines. | 33. | 61. Major W. H. Langley. |
| 6. Gus Hauck. | 34. Wm. Adams. | 62. Harry Ella. |
| 7. | 35. Gus Gowen. | 63. Mrs. Simpson. |
| 8. Phil J. Hall. | 36. Mrs. Morley. | 64. J. Meldrum. |
| 9. | 37. Mrs. Mesher. | 65. Herbert Kent. |
| 10. T. N. Hibben. | 38. M. Dean. | 66. Mrs. J. Meldrum. |
| 11. Miss Jessie Cameron. | 39. Fred Turgoose. | 67. |
| 12. Edwin Dalley. | 40. Sam Eastman. | 68. Mrs. Phil Davis. |
| 13. G. Gerow. | 41. J. Stewart. | 69. D. Thompson. |
| 14. Wm. Watson. | 42. E. E. Wootton. | 70. |
| 15. Mrs. W. G. Cameron. | 43. Mrs. J. F. Smith. | 71. Edwin Johns. |
| 16. W. G. Cameron. | 44. Mrs. Hugh Wilson. | 72. Mrs. Mary Murphy. |
| 17. Fred Ella. | 45. Mrs. Renwick. | 73. Phil Davies. |
| 18. | 46. Mrs. McMicking. | 74. |
| 19. Mrs. Nesbitt. | 47. Mrs. Edwin Dalley. | 75. Mrs. Wm. Goepel. |
| 20. Mrs. George Chadsey. | 48. A. Vigellus. | 76. Robt. Jamieson. |
| 21. W. H. Bone. | 49. Mrs. A. Whittier. | 77. |
| 22. Mrs. Wm. Chadsey. | 50. Capt. Christenson. | 78. |
| 23. Mrs. J. Keith. | 51. | 79. Mrs. Michael. |
| 24. Mrs. Wm. Chadsey. | 52. | 80. |
| 25. Mrs. Clark. | 53. Mrs. E. Crimp. | 81. James Cessford. |
| 26. | 54. — Haines. | 82. |
| 27. | 55. Mrs. Hiscocks. | 83. Alex. Urquhart, Comox. |
| 28. T. F. Yorke. | 56. Miss A. Huxtable. | 84. |

KEY TO PIONEERS.



- | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 85. Mrs. I. Johnson. | 92. John Braden. | 99. A. Semple. | 106. Louis Duval. | 113. | 120. Mrs. Rathom. | 127. Mrs. Tom Watson. |
| 86. C. E. Redfern. | 93. Alex. Munro. | 100. | 107. Mrs. Duval. | 114. Mrs. Jas. Porter. | 121. Frank Partridge. | 128. Mrs. F. Bowser. |
| 87. Wm. D. Carter. | 94. James Wilby. | 101. George Jay. | 108. James Pottinger. | 115. Mrs. T. C. Hubbard. | 122. John Hall. | 129. John Hall. |
| 88. Lindley Crease. | 95. Wm. Murray. | 102. | 109. Mrs. Chris Spencer. | 116. J. L. Smith, Shawnigan. | 123. John Switzer. | 130. Rev. C. M. Tate. |
| 89. Miss Woods. | 96. | 103. | 110. | 117. Mrs. J. L. Smith. | 124. George Whitfield. | 131. |
| 90. E. J. White. | 97. P. Jackman. | 104. | 111. Chris. Spencer. | 118. Mrs. Thos. Hubbard. | 125. | 132. Mrs. O. Hastings. |
| 91. F. B. Pemberton. | 98. Mrs. Max Dean. | 105. W. Franklin. | 112. Mrs. DeVeulle. | 119. Otto Weiler. | 126. Mrs. J. G. Brown. | 133. Mark Bate. |

NAMES.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 134. Miss T. Robertson. | 161. — Evans. | 189. |
| 135. | 162. George Cruikshanks. | 190. |
| 136. Miss Elizabeth Carr. | 163. | 191. |
| 137. Mrs. Brown. (Pioneer St., N. Park St.) | 164. Michael Finnerty. | 192. John Moore. |
| 138. Miss Emily Carr. | 165. A. H. Maynard. | 193. Mrs. Johnson. |
| 139. J. Dassonville. | 166. C. C. Pemberton. | 194. Mrs. Holmes. |
| 140. Tom Alexander. | 167. George Bushby. | 195. Mrs. Richardson. |
| 141. Albert Argyle. | 168. Mrs. J. D. Helmcken. | 196. Mrs. Townsend. |
| 142. Alex. McKenzie. | 169. Alphonse Hautier. | 197. Mrs. Lyall. |
| 143. | 170. Mrs. Dennis Harris. | 198. Billy Wale. |
| 144. | 171. Mrs. W. Higgins. | 199. J. R. Anderson. |
| 145. Mrs. A. C. Boyce. | 172. Mrs. A. Smith. | 200. Mrs. F. M. McLaren. |
| 146. George Harvey. | 173. J. Smith (Royal Oak). | 201. G. B. Martin. |
| 147. Chas. Weller. | 174. Miss Brenda Peers. | 202. Phil Smith. |
| 148. Henry Hearn. | 175. James Porter. | 203. Mrs. C. Carson. |
| 149. | 176. Mrs. Anderson. | 204. Mrs. Susan L. Allison. |
| 150. Mrs. Monk. | 177. Mrs. McKenzie. | 205. Mrs. Emma Hood. |
| 151. Walter Chambers. | 178. Mrs. Bissett. | 206. Mrs. P. Ae. Irving. |
| 152. James Schubert. | 179. Mrs. McCurdy. | 207. Mrs. Heyland. |
| 153. Mrs. Alex. Urquhart. | 180. Charles Lombard. | 208. Mrs. Arthur Crogan. |
| 154. Mrs. Harry Heale. | 181. Mrs. Dinsley. | 209. Joe Wriglesworth. |
| 155. S. T. Michell. | 182. John Teague. | 210. Mrs. T. B. Humphries. |
| 156. Miss Annie Fawcett. | 183. H. Borde. | 211. Mrs. Courtenay. |
| 157. F. G. Claudet. | 184. Capt. John Irving. | 212. Mrs. Keith. |
| 158. Wm. Wilby. | 185. Edward Wall. | 213. Miss Finlayson. |
| 159. Robert Bland. | 186. Fred Carne. | |
| 160. Geo. P. Carter. | 187. Mrs. R. Butler. | |
| | 188. R. T. Williams. | |

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Hon. President:

The Hon. J. D. MacLean.

President:

Judge F. W. Howay.

First Vice-President:

Beaumont Boggs.

Second Vice-President:

C. C. Pemberton.

Secretary-Treasurer:

John Forsyth.

Recording Secretary:

Alma Russell.

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All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary at the
Provincial Library and Archives, Victoria, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report and Proceedings.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1923-24.

By JOHN FORSYTH.

ALTHOUGH only two years in existence, the British Columbia Historical Association has made excellent progress, the year just closed having been one of great activity. The interest which is being taken in the work of the Association is reflected in the large increase in the membership. There are now 107 members on the roll, about double the number reported last year.

In addition to the regular quarterly meetings, several special meetings were held for the purpose of hearing addresses from authorities on some interesting topics connected with the early history of this country, the following being a list of the proceedings at these meetings:—

February 1st, 1924—Illustrated address by Mr. A. H. Maynard on "Old Victoria."

February 14th, 1924—Illustrated address by Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy on "The Early History of British Columbia."

March 4th, 1924—Address by Mr. R. L. Reid on "The Assay Office and the Establishment of the Mint at New Westminster."

April 11th, 1924—Illustrated address by Mr. R. P. Bishop on "The Overland Journey of Alex. Mackenzie in 1793 and the Identification of the Rock upon which he wrote his Memorable Inscription." (The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada have agreed to mark this site and at same time publish Mr. Bishop's paper.)

July 11th, 1924—Mr. Louis C. J. Matthews on "The Indians of the West Coast and some of their Legends."

Several interesting committee reports were submitted at these meetings. Major Longstaff prepared papers on Barkley Sound, maritime affairs of the Coast, and on the available sources of information for the study of British Columbia Indian history.

The Educational Committee, under Mr. Denton, reported on the progress being made in co-operating with schools in the study of local history.

Two societies have affiliated during the year. These are the University of British Columbia Historical Society and the Art, Historical, and Scientific Association of Vancouver; in regard to the latter, Mr. Denys Nelson acts as a correspondent and transmits to the Archives Department all items of interest which come to his notice.

The Kamloops branch of the British Columbia Historical Association is making good progress. Its membership is steadily increasing and some interesting papers on local history have been presented. Such information is available to members of the parent body.

The two outstanding events of the year were the Pioneers' Reunion, held in Victoria on May 9th and 10th, and the ceremony at Nootka Sound on August 13th, and these are deserving of more than passing reference.

The movement to hold a Pioneer Reunion had its origin in the Personal History Committee of the Association, under the convenership of Mrs. E. C. Hart, and which was formed for the purpose of collecting records of pioneer families in British Columbia, and it was thought that the best way to accomplish this object was to hold a gathering of the pioneers and stir up interest in the collection and preservation of historical records of the Province. The management of this event, which was the largest of its kind ever held in this Province, was in the hands of a joint committee

comprising representatives from the Historical Association and the Victoria Posts of Native Sons and Daughters of British Columbia. Having decided that such a gathering should be confined to those who had been resident in British Columbia in 1871, the year of Confederation, or prior to that date, the next step was to obtain as complete a list as possible of all surviving with this residence qualification. The medium of the press was freely used for giving publicity to the movement, and to avoid overlooking any person the Committee published a list of names, at the same time inviting those whose names did not appear on this list to communicate with the Secretary. Notwithstanding this invitation, a number failed to respond in time to arrange for reservations, and the Committee could not be responsible for any who were disappointed in this way. About 600 names were obtained, a number far exceeding the expectations of the Committee. Of this number, about 300 from all over the Province and outside points attended the Reunion.

The Archives Department took the opportunity at this time to have pioneers fill up personal record forms. These have now been indexed and bound in book form. Along with these records the Department received numerous additions to its Pioneer photograph collection.

As a souvenir of the event a large number of copies of the Pioneer group photograph, with key to the names of the people represented, have been printed for distribution among the pioneers, the members of the Historical Association, the representatives of the local Posts of Native Sons and Daughters, and the Lady Douglas Chapter of the I.O.D.E.

Accompanying this report will be found the full proceedings as taken down by the official stenographer at the Pioneer Banquet on May 9th.

The ceremony of unveiling the monument at Nootka Sound on August 13th was of extreme interest. In the Historical Association's party there were twenty-one persons who journeyed to Nootka Sound to witness the ceremony. Leaving Victoria on Sunday evening, August 10th, Nootka was reached at midnight of the 12th. The following morning the party, along with the passengers from the S.S. "Princess Maquinna," boarded the Canadian Government Fisheries patrol-boat "Malaspina" and were taken to Friendly Cove. Upon arrival at the cove a scene was witnessed similar to that which took place in 1778, when Captain Cook made his first acquaintance with this Coast. Two canoes with natives set out from shore, one manned by women and the other with men in ceremonial dress. The canoes were paddled round the ship three times to the accompaniment of a chant of welcome, as was their custom of old. Michael Brown, who was in one of the canoes, gave an address welcoming His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Nichol, and party to their territory, to which His Honour made a fitting reply. The party then transhipped to a motor-launch and scow which had been kindly furnished by Mr. W. R. Lord for the purpose of getting close inshore and near the rock upon which the monument stands. The ceremony itself was held on board the launch, as the monument is somewhat inaccessible by land.

The proceedings were opened by His Honour Judge Howay, who as President of the British Columbia Historical Association, as well as Western representative of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, who provided the monument, gave the introductory speech, indicating the historic significance of the occasion, and thereupon called on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to perform the unveiling ceremony. At a given signal the Union Jack which covered the monument was withdrawn and a salute of nine guns was fired from the Canadian Government Fisheries patrol-boat "Malaspina." His Honour followed this with an address on the early history associated with Nootka Sound. The others who gave short addresses on various phases of the history of the North-west Coast were Mr. Neill, M.P. for the district; Professor W. N. Sage, as representative of the History Department of the University of British Columbia; and J. Forsyth, as representative of the Provincial Archives.

Following this part of the ceremony the company proceeded on shore, where His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was introduced to Chief Napoleon Maquinna, a direct descendant of the original "Maquinna," Chief of Nootka. Mr. Victor Harrison,

as Chief Factor of the Native Sons of British Columbia, then addressed Chief Napoleon Maquinna, Mr. Tom Deasy acting as interpreter.

The formal programme having been completed, the party proceeded to the Chief's house, where Indian ceremonial dances were in progress. Other places of interest visited were the chapel erected on the site where Meares' ship, the "Northwest America," was built and launched, also the Indian cemetery and the lake mentioned by John Jewitt in the account of his captivity at Nootka.

At noon the party left Friendly Cove and, arriving at the Cannery Wharf, boarded the S.S. "Maquinna," which was ready to proceed north. Several members of the party remained at Nootka as guests of Mr. Lord until the steamer's return two days later. The opportunity was taken by those who remained to visit several places of historic interest, which included Resolution Cove, where Captain Cook's ships were anchored; Tahsis Indian village, so well known to readers of Jewitt's story as the wintering-place of Chief Maquinna. Friendly Cove was also revisited, and after some excavating several bricks forming part of the original Spanish bake-house of 1790 were unearthed and brought to Victoria as an exhibit for the Archives.

The thanks of those who attended this interesting ceremony are due to Mr. W. Lord, proprietor of the Nootka Packing Company, who made such careful local arrangements to ensure the success of the event, a permanent record of which will be issued in the form of a pamphlet by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PIONEER REUNION.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT BANQUET AT EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, B.C.,
MAY 9TH, 1924.

Grace (pronounced by Mr. W. H. Kinsman, Post No. 1, Native Sons of British Columbia): "For what we are about to receive may the Lord give us grateful hearts."

The Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Honorary President of the British Columbia Historical Association, in the chair

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I will ask you to fill your glasses and drink to the toast of His Majesty the King. (Toast drunk with the singing of the National Anthem.)

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen.—I assure you that it affords me a very great deal of pleasure to be present here this evening. I feel highly honoured to be presiding over this magnificent gathering of Pioneers of the Province of British Columbia. Probably no greater honour could come to a man who is not a pioneer himself than to be asked to preside at this great gathering.

At the outset I wish to convey to this gathering the regrets of His Honour the Administrator of the Province and Mrs. Macdonald for their inability to be present here this evening. I also have a message from His Honour Judge Howay, regretting his unavoidable absence. I also hold in my hand a telegram from a man whose name and whose family have been well known and long connected with the history of British Columbia. I hold here a telegram from the Hon. Dr. Tolmie, dated Ottawa, May 9th. The telegram reads as follows:—

"Heartiest greetings and congratulations to the old-timers of British Columbia on occasion of their reunion. Only the length of the trail prevents my personal participation, but can assure you am with you in spirit. Please don't tell any fish stories.—S. F. TOLMIE."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, when I was first invited to preside at this meeting this evening it was my intention to deliver a speech of some length, because I felt that this was an occasion when almost any length of time was not too great in order to be able to tell of the glories of the past, in so far as the Pioneers of British Columbia were concerned. However, the evening is warm and I notice that a great many of the young men and their young women here have been looking at their

programmes and thinking it is getting nearly 9 o'clock, and I feel they want to get the dance in progress, so I am not going to speak for any great length.

However, I wish to say that the Historical Society of British Columbia and the Posts of Native Sons and Native Daughters of British Columbia are entitled to all congratulations on the magnificent success which they have made of this Pioneers' Reunion. It is a rare thing—probably it has never happened in the history of any country—to have 250 guests who have been here for fifty-three years and upwards gathered under one roof. It is a magnificent tribute, first of all, to the loyalty of these pioneers; secondly, it is probably as equally great a tribute to the magnificent physiques which have permitted these men and women to travel, some of them several hundreds of miles, to be present at this reunion. Speaking as I do for the people of British Columbia this evening, I wish to assure all of them of a very hearty welcome to their old rendezvous and stamping-ground, the City of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia.

Many of the men and women who are gathered here to-night as pioneers have played a prominent part in the early history of the Dominion and in the early history as well of this fine Province. All of them could not play a prominent part, but judging from the men and women I have been meeting of the pioneering class, the reason they have not played a prominent part was that opportunity did not come their way, because of this early group of settlers probably a better group could not be found than these men and women in any part of the British Empire. They were men and women who were highly educated and they had the pioneering spirit; they had the spirit which was capable of laying the foundations truly and well of this great Province.

What shall I say to those men and women who have come here in later years? What shall I say to the young men and young women, the fortunate descendants of these Pioneers? I will say this: That it is a duty that has been laid upon us, and has been laid upon you, to maintain the standards that were so early laid down in this great Province by the ladies and gentlemen we are here to honour to-night. They laid the foundations of this Province in a governmental way; they laid the foundations industrially, commercially, and agriculturally; and whatever progress we have been able to make since those days has been largely due to the fact that the foundations of this Province were well and securely laid.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is not my intention to keep you at any greater length. I wish again to remind you of the announcement that was made from the far end of the room, and that is that the Historical Association is extremely anxious to have the signature of the Pioneers that are here present this evening. I would also make one other suggestion. The Pioneers have made history in the Province; some of it is written and fills a glorious page in the history of the British Empire. There is a great deal of this history which has not been written, or at least, if it is written, it has not been assembled for the information of future generations, and I am here to say that it is the wish of the Historical Association to be enabled to secure some of this history, which may be in the possession of some of the Pioneers, in order that it may be taken into the archives of the Province of British Columbia, because, after all, they are the people who have done so much to build up a great State, and surely it is well for the future generations of this Province to have access to this history. I am just making that suggestion to you in order that, if convenient, some of you may be able to take advantage of it.

Now, again I wish to state that with these few remarks I am going to close. I am going to ask now to have His Worship Mayor Hayward, himself the son of an early Pioneer, to propose the toast of our guests. Mayor Hayward.

Mayor Hayward: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are gathered together to-night around this board to do honour to the Pioneers of the early days, and a great honour it is for us, I am sure, to do so, and to see so many of you around this board, and may we hope that we will have many such gatherings, although time naturally will work its way amongst you, and we who are the younger men to-day will have the pleasure in the future of sitting here as Pioneers, taking your places.

(Laughter.) Of course some of you may have taken that a different way. Anyhow, that is something Dr. MacLean did not do; he did not make you laugh. However, you can take that, not in the way you are taking it, but in the way I meant it.

However, I feel sure that those who have arranged this festivity have unintentionally divided the honours, because without a doubt it is a great honour for me, the son of a Pioneer, and a young man, to be given the honour of proposing this toast. I think the fact of being the son of an early Pioneer and also occupying to-day the civic position of trust that he occupied a quarter of a century ago maybe put into the minds of those who arranged this function that I might carry it out for them.

Worthy and beloved Pioneers, it is a pleasure beyond words that I can express to greet you, and it was a happy inspiration, I am sure, that made this reunion possible. On behalf of the citizens of Victoria, I bid you welcome and give you a very hearty greeting. May the recollection of those bygone days, and the fact that the opportunity is at hand to renew acquaintances with old friends, or with the sons and daughters of the old-timers who are passed to that bourne from which no traveller returns, cause the desire to rise within you to stay with us for several days, and may I express the hope that some of you formerly of Victoria may be induced to come back to spend your later days with us. What a lot we of the younger generation have to be thankful for to you Pioneers, you who have stood the trials and tribulations of the early days. Well may we do honour to those who have left their native land, their parents and friends, and come out to this young country to seek their fortunes; to hew their homes among vast forests and streams, oftentimes surrounded with great perils, wild animals, and the savage Indians of the early days. I notice the Honourable the Premier is put close to the Fort, where, I am told, they put politicians in the early days, very much the easiest mode of dealing with them, and where I am sure he would be pleased to place some of the individuals not of the same political fold as he is.

To those hearty Pioneers, both men and women alike, those sturdy builders from the Old Country, we owe much, and may we ever keep green the memory of your works and those who have gone before you, and may we from time to time gather together the events of those early days.

Time does not permit me to review old days, and you could keep me awed with some of the events which took place many days before I was born. However, I would just like to state a little incident which took place a few years ago, when I had occasion to go over to see old Dr. Helmcken, who has now passed on. Incidentally I may mention he assisted at my entry into this world. I had to see him on a piece of business, something which took place forty-two years previously (my sister is present here, so I will not say much about it). I asked the Doctor, who was sitting down listening to his daughter, Mrs. Higgins, who is on my left, reading to him—I asked him if he could carry his mind back forty-two years, to the event on which I was seeking some information. You should have seen the expression on the old gentleman's face. He raised himself up in his chair, and slapped me on the back and said: "Young man, 82, just as easily as 42!"

Just one story of pioneering days—of the days when Herman came to Victoria. He had given his show and was coming down Government Street, long before we had pavements or improvements, and there was an old Indian woman trying to peddle a basketful of clams. Professor Herman picked up a clam out of the basket and opened a pocket-knife, opened the clam, and pulled out a dollar piece and slipped it into his pocket. The Indian woman was rather amazed. He looked at the basket and picked out another one, opened it and took out a dollar piece, and he did it a third time; but when he went to do it a fourth time, the Indian woman says: "Hello, Hello! No more clams!" Professor Herman went up the street, and the poor old lady, she opened every clam she had in the basket. (Laughter.)

Worthy Pioneers, my time is up. May I just say, may we hope you will all be spared to enjoy the evening of your life in happiness, health, and prosperity, and may God bestow all blessings upon you for years to come.

I will ask those who are not Pioneers to fill their glasses and drink to the health of Pioneers. (Toast drunk.)

The Chairman: I am going to vary the programme a little. I am informed that Miss Hart is to favour us with a vocal selection and that she is anxious to get away. So I would ask Miss Hart to kindly favour us with this selection now.

Miss Hart here sang "Cherry Ripe," followed by "Comin' Through the Rye" and "Little Mary Fawcett" in response to hearty applause.

Mr. Herbert Kent: Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to take up a moment or two to perform a pleasing ceremony. I was phoned up by a lady in the city this afternoon, who said she wanted to present a bouquet of flowers to the oldest lady Pioneer to-night. The lady presenting the bouquet is Miss Coupé, of the Marinello Parlours, and Miss Alma Russell tells me that Mrs. Lyall should be the recipient of the bouquet, having arrived in the city in the year 1853. (Bouquet presented amidst applause.)

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have just had another telegram handed to me from the Women's Auxiliary of the Pioneer Society of Vancouver, which reads as follows:—

"The Women's Auxiliary of the Pioneer Society of Vancouver convey hearty greetings.—(Signed) Mrs. ISAAC W. MILLS."

In response to the toast of the Pioneers that was so ably proposed by His Worship, it affords me very much pleasure to call upon Mr. Mark Bate, a Pioneer of Nanaimo under the date of 1857, to reply. Mr. Mark Bate.

Mr. Mark Bate: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Pioneers, Native Sons and Daughters,—I am to respond to the toast of "The Pioneers," fittingly proposed by His Worship Mayor Hayward. To be so honoured at this the first festive reunion of British Columbia Pioneers is very gratifying.

There are occasions when we may count ourselves happy beings, and this great gathering of Pioneers certainly is one of them. It was a happy thought, whoever conceived it, to arrange this useful fraternal meeting—to bring together for right royal entertainment hundreds of Pioneers from different parts of the Province—give them an opportunity to come face to face, and renew old, or make new, acquaintances. A noble idea, truly, to my mind, and I think all present will agree with me.

My many years' residence on Vancouver Island have been almost wholly spent at Nanaimo—the "pay-roll" city, as the newspaper-men call it, because, I suppose, of the big pay-sheets dealt with by the owners of our precious black diamonds. But I wish to speak of early days—of my own experience and incidents connected therewith. While I am fairly well acquainted with other cities and with many of their oldest inhabitants, if I should have a bit extra to say of Nanaimo and the first settlers there, it will be for the reason that I am familiar with that place and its people. I had supposed, before seeing the programme for to-night, that others present would follow me with interesting reminiscences of the sections they hail from and of their co-dwellers. My impression was wrong, it seems.

What of the Pioneers—the men who have resolutely played their part in the upbuilding of this glorious Province?

I landed at Victoria on Sunday, the 18th day of January, 1857. On getting into port, Captain Trivett, of the "Princess Royal," his officers and passengers, were warmly greeted by the Chief Traders and staff of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Here is a query for the *Colonist*: Who in Victoria remembers the arrival of the "Princess Royal" from England on the 18th day of January, 1857, bringing as passengers Miss Robinson, Miss Bate, Miss Harcus, Dr. Benson, John Coles, Mark Bate, Cornelius Bryant, John Kennedy, John Hall, Henry Wain, wife and child, James Marwick, wife and two children, Mrs. Marryman, and Peter Irvine? These persons were assuredly pioneer stock, some of whose descendants reach the fourth generation and are doing their share in peopling the Province to-day.

John Coles was a naval lieutenant, who had been out years before on H.M.S. "Thetis." He came to Victoria at this time hoping to marry Miss Mary Langford, but didn't. Captain Herbert G. Lewis did. A few years later Lieutenant Coles married Miss Harcus, who was a niece of Captain Reid. The Coles lived at Saanich some time. John Kennedy was a son of Dr. Kennedy, then member for Nanaimo of

the Legislative Assembly. John Hall was the Victoria Constable. He had been to England for a wife and came back without one, as he said, because he could not get the girl he wanted to accompany him out here. She was willing to marry him if he would remain in England. This proposition he declined. An amusing story was told of Mr. Hall. A Captain Mills had brought the barque "Colinda" out from London, put into a South American port on the way, and there illegally disposed of some ship's stores. He was tried and convicted of the offence and given into the custody of Hall for imprisonment in the Bastion. The prisoner was allowed out on parole on certain days, returning at a stated hour for incarceration. One day he was quite late; the Constable became impatient, and, when the culprit turned up, told him if was late again he would "lock him out."

During some twelve days' stay in Victoria I had the pleasure of meeting and getting acquainted with many of those connected with the Hudson's Bay Company and its affairs, all of whom were affable and accommodating gentlemen. I met John Work, the elder, several times, covered with a heavy Inverness cape and carrying a skookum walking-stick. He was rather, though kindly, inquisitive—agreeable always.

The Governor's Private Secretary, Richard Golledge, rendered me some service, and I did not forget it when, many years afterward, I was in a position to serve him. I can in my mind's eye see Captains Dodd, McNeil, Mitchell, Swanson, and Sangster; the Rev. Mr. Cridge, Dr. Tolmie, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Helmcken; Mr. Roderick Finlayson, Mr. J. W. McKay, Judge Cameron, and many others. I had the pleasure of visiting the home of Judge Cameron at Belmont, Esquimalt, and partaking of a delicious cup of tea with Mrs. and Miss Cameron. I have noticed in one or two of the histories of British Columbia Judge Cameron is mentioned as having been manager, or in some office, at Nanaimo. This is a mistake. Mr. Cameron never lived in Nanaimo, nor did he hold office there. He was the book-keeper, with the help of a clerk, for the "Nanaimo Establishment." The books were sent by canoe from Nanaimo to Esquimalt to be written up, etc. My first job in the office of the Hudson's Bay Company was copying Mr. Cameron's books for transmission to London.

I had long chats with Mr. J. W. McKay. He was the officer sent by Governor Douglas to take charge of the coal-beds at Nanaimo in August, 1852. He was now in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's store within the Fort Yard, where the late Senator McDonald and Cornelius Thorne were employed. I saw the country around Victoria in all its pristine beauty and grandeur. The picnic-looking spaces between the oaks, here and there, struck me as charming spots—something I had not expected to see in this almost unknown land. I went to the farms, the Governor's, Langford's, Skinner's, McAuly's, etc.; to Craigflower, saw the school-house and schoolmaster there, a Mr. Clarke, who had come out in the "Princess Royal" in 1854. I am one of those persons who believe we should never forget the names of any of these Fathers of our country. Some of those I have mentioned were here at the founding of the Fort.

Well, on arriving at Nanaimo, or Colville Town, as it was then called, on February 1st, 1857, families of 1852-3-4 Pioneers were met. These were the people who, as the first settlers, had gone into the wilds and endured hardships and privations that only those who shared them can realize. They found a dense wilderness, but were equal to the situation. They set to work with courage and cheerfulness; steadfastly held, as some of them said, a hungry hope for the good time coming. "Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept a distressed soul company." To one of them, assuredly, the "good time" did come—the Honourable Robert Dunsmuir. They told how roughly the houses were constructed—of the dreary look outside and cramped space inside. How the chinks between the logs, through which the wind would sigh with a shriek of triumph, were plastered up with clay or stuffed with moss; of the interior equipage of benches, boards, and bulk-like bedsteads; of the Dutch oven for baking and cooking; of the druggert rush mats and rugs, made, in part, of dog's hair by Indians, used for floor-covering. Yet in 1857 there was a brightness, a warmth of feeling in every abode, made so by the blithesomeness, the inborn good nature, and the hospitality of the inmates, who, when visitors dropped in, would:—

Spread out the snowy table-cloth
Upon the painted board,
And bring the best of everything
The larder could afford.

That is how I found them after their years of splendid isolation among the timber and stumps of Colville Town.

These were the dauntless class of men *and* women who went before to clear the way for others to follow. To-day their children's children are going in the footsteps of their fathers—striking out for themselves.

Nanaimo was a mining hamlet of some forty-five buildings in 1857, to which may be added the Indian camps. The name was scarcely known outside Vancouver Island and the precincts of the Hudson's Bay Company's offices in London. The place was well-nigh a *terra incognita*. Away from any channel of communication, weeks elapsed without "news from home"—news which was the sweetener of a lonely existence. Postage of a half-ounce letter to the Old Country 30 cents, and yet how gladly was an opportunity embraced to send a letter off, and with what ecstasy a letter or newspaper was received!

The "Beaver" came along about every six months, the "Otter" more frequently, and an Express canoe occasionally. But ere two summers had passed, what a change! Toot! Toot!! Toot!!! We were suddenly enlivened after what seemed the quietude of years. Ocean steamships twice a month or more. River-steamers three or four time a week, with hundreds, yea, thousands of eager gold-seekers on the way to Fraser River. This was the period of the Fraser gold excitement with all its attendant effects, when hardy pioneers of California and an impetuous host from other countries made a rush for the placer diggings of New Caledonia.

In February, 1857, the main part—nearly the whole—of Nanaimo was composed of the Bastion and a whitewashed row of houses standing on a rising eminence a little way from the water-front—the grassy slope between the buildings and the harbour looking as fresh as spring.

On entering the harbour, the "Beaver," slowly and cautiously, as was her custom, made her way to an anchorage near the entrance to Commercial Inlet. There was no wharf at which to tie. Good old "Beaver"! Twenty years before she had been the first steamer to paddle the Pacific Ocean, which now bears on the bosom of its foam-crested waves a mighty, yet steadily increasing, commerce.

The whole inhabitants nearly were descried on a hillside, curious, maybe, to get a look at the new-comers. Once ashore the heartiness of welcome from all was something never to be forgotten.

In November, 1854, twenty-two families arrived by the "Princess Royal" from England for Nanaimo. A few of them are still there. From this sturdy stock Nanaimo, I think, possesses the greatest number of British Columbia Pioneers. The anniversary of the "Princess Royal's" arrival is appropriately celebrated by Nanaimo-ites every year—never forgotten.

To me it is inspiring to recall—to relate—pleasing impressions formed in many passing years. Voices and faces long silent and gone seem to come in to one's very presence. To think of them is like living a part of your life over again. I feel like exclaiming:—

Oh, that youth would leave us never!
Oh, that summer would last for ever!
Oh, that the joys we have in the spring
For ever their happy song would sing,
And music and friendship never take wing,
But stay with us for ever!
Then, ah then, if such joys were given,
Most of us mortals would feel near Heaven.

To the Pioneers, in the sunset of their days, let me say:—

What if the summer of life is past
And autumn out of hand,
The clouds of winter as they go
Reveal "The Better Land."

The Chairman: The next toast is to the visiting Native Sons and Daughters of British Columbia Posts, proposed by Mr. Beaumont Boggs, Vice-President, British Columbia Historical Association, and replied to by Mr. Victor Harrison, of Nanaimo, Grand Chief Factor of the Native Sons of British Columbia.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs: Mr. Chairman and Members of the British Columbia Historical Society,—It has devolved upon me this evening to propose a most important toast, the toast to the visiting members of the Posts of the Native Sons and Daughters of British Columbia. In proposing this toast, I realize that the Sons and Daughters—the Native Sons and Daughters of British Columbia—have very much to be proud of, for from them some of the leading citizens of this Province have come. We have among them those whose names will go down in the history of our country—such men as Sir Richard McBride, the first Native Son to become Premier of this Province, loyal to his work, loyal to his Province, and true to his friends. We have with us still Dr. Simon Tolmie, who became Cabinet Minister under Sir Robert Borden's Win-the-War Government, a man respected on both sides of the House, and counted to be one of the best Ministers of Agriculture Canada has ever had. We have with us still, from other parts of the Province, Mr. Kenneth Duncan, the honourable representative for Cowichan. We have Mr. James Yates, another Native Son, who was called to the Cabinet by Mr. Joseph Martin. We have Mr. Harry Pooley, the member for Esquimalt, who, following in the footsteps of his esteemed father, is still member of the Legislature. Then we have Mr. Joseph Clearihue, who won great distinction as a Rhodes Scholar, and who has been elected a member of the local House. Another Native Son who has distinguished himself is Dr. John Todd, now recognized as an authority on medical research. From the old placer-mining camp of Cariboo we have our silver-tongued orator, Mr. Justice Murphy, recognized as one of the most respected members of the Bar. And now we come to one of the charter members of Post No. 1, Mr. Harry Helmcken—our Harry—a man who represented the City of Victoria in the local Legislature; a man whose hearty laugh made you happy for hours after; one who in the early life of your Association sent that resonant telegram to dear old Queen Victoria, offering the loyal support of the Native Sons of British Columbia in carrying on the war in South Africa, then in progress. That was duly replied to. I am sure it was the same feeling of loyalty to the Mother-country that surged through the veins of the Native Sons when, on that memorable morning of August 4th, 1914, the clarion call came, summoning her sons to the Flag, and from every home and camp in British Columbia poured the sons and brothers of British Columbia—and one of the first of the band who gave up his life for the cause was a Native Son of British Columbia! (Applause.)

So I say to you to-night we have much to be proud of in being Native Sons. But do not think that, having this birthright, it does not impose on you responsibility—responsibility of loyalty to your Flag and duty to your Province; of loyalty to your Flag that would never allow anything but the grand old Union Jack to fly in this Province. And that responsibility, if you act as your conscience will direct you, will preserve to this country a good, clean, honourable Government, of which no one need be ashamed.

Now, having spoken to the Native Sons, it is more difficult to speak to the Native Daughters. But reticent as I am, I can say how proud we are of them. We can only say that deeds speak louder than words, for did not I come in from the far Eastern Province of this fair Dominion and choose from among them my wife—and I chose the best. Therefore to the Native Daughters my message is to continue to live as your mothers did; to bring up your sons and your daughters as your mothers brought them up—loyal, true to their Flag, true to their Province, making for this Province a Province in which we may be proud to live. Do not be carried away by any insidious doctrine of peace; keep only that great motto: "Peace with Honour." Peace at any price is unworthy of those sons, the children of those older Pioneers who entered into the unexplored fastnesses of this Western land, and with whom we have the honour to-night to meet.

Therefore I propose to you the toast of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of British Columbia, accompanied with the Grand Chief Factor of the Native Sons and the Grand Chief Factor of the Native Daughters. Will you rise and fill your glasses. (Toast to the Native Sons and Daughters.)

Mr. Victor Harrison, Nanaimo, Grand Chief Factor, Native Sons of British Columbia: Pioneers, Native Sons and Daughters of British Columbia,—The Native Sons of British Columbia first banded themselves together for the purpose of perpetuating the traditions of this country, and for the purpose of keeping ever green in the memories of the inhabitants those noble men and women who pioneered this country in the early years. Some who, for the spread of their race, left the Motherland in the old-time sailing-ships, rounding Cape Horn, the voyage taking from six to nine months; others again coming by "prairie schooners" across the Prairie, and reaching the shores of the great Pacific, took part in the founding of this country and maintaining it for the Empire to which they belonged.

Such was the official purpose and object of this Order, as it was founded a quarter of a century ago in this neighbourhood. But times have changed, scenes have changed. Mines were opened up; timber lands were developed; fisheries and every natural resource became used, manufactured, and dealt with in trade and commerce; and with that progress came a great influx of immigrants to this country, and we thought we saw signs that the spirit of our forefathers would be forgotten; we thought we saw that good citizenship, as it was understood by them, might, with the influx of so much immigration from distant lands, gradually pass away and die, and so it was that a new duty came to our Society. It was the custodianship of the high principles of good citizenship. That has necessitated our watching carefully the educational system of the Province; watching with ever-zealous eye the halls of Legislature, whether they be Municipal Legislature, Provincial Legislature, or Dominion Legislature, in order to encourage and support their dealings when we deem that they are in the best interests of this country, with the best principles, founded upon the original ideas of this wonderful people who founded this land. With this new duty it became a zealous endeavour to see that that good citizenship was founded upon the traditions of the history of this country. In short, a Native Son, one born in British Columbia, who becomes a member of this Society, takes upon himself no light responsibility, for he aims himself to be an example of good citizenship. Of party politics we have none. Our constituency—the Province of British Columbia. Our platform—good citizenship. Our cause—the betterment of our Province, of the Dominion, and of the Empire.

I thank you. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen,—There is also coupled with this toast the name of Miss Carlisle, of Vancouver. I now call upon Miss Carlisle.

Miss Ethel Carlisle, Vancouver, Grand Chief Factor, Native Daughters of British Columbia: Pioneers and Native Sons and Daughters,—It is my duty and pleasure, on behalf of the Native Daughters of British Columbia, to respond to the toast proposed by the former speaker. The Native Daughters consider it a great honour to meet in Victoria at the same time as Pioneers gathered together to celebrate fifty-three years in British Columbia. We also consider it a great honour and privilege to meet with the Pioneers—to meet those people who came to the Province as a Pioneer Frontier, and who have filled it for us and made every Native Daughter proud to call herself a native of British Columbia. Two lines I had in mind just now:—

Every weaver must bow his mind
To give himself to the master hand.

May the Native Daughters take up the wheel that the Pioneers have started from the warp and woof, and weave the pattern free of all entanglements, and may we as Native Daughters do all in our power to make of our Province of British Columbia one great Province which ranks second to none in the Dominion of Canada.

The Native Daughters will always hold in very highest esteem the Pioneers' Society of British Columbia, and do all in their power, using their history and their traditions

as an example, to make our Province that which it is the ambition of every Pioneer to see it.

May the shadow of the Pioneer Society never grow less. (Applause.)

Captain John Irving read a message of greeting in Chinook, as follows: "Ahnkuttie—delate ahnkuttie—nika chahko okoke illahee kunamoxt hiyu Kintshautsh man pe Boston man. Kopa chahko yahwa delate toketie kloochman. Konaway tikegh iskum chikamin kopa delate siah—Cariboo. Kloshe tumtum kopa mesika, nika ahnkuttie tillicums. Nika tikegh kloshe wawa mesika, okoke tenas polaklie." The translation is as follows: "Long ago—very long ago—I came to this country along with plenty of Britishers and Americans too. With some came their lovely ladies—some of you. They came to get the gold-dust from far Cariboo. I wish to express my gladness on meeting my old friends and desire for you to know it on this auspicious day and evening before the setting of the sun."

The Chairman: Our next item is a solo by Mr. Edward White. I might say that Mr. White is a Pioneer, and also a Pioneer in musical circles in the City of Victoria.

Solo by Mr. Edward White: "Punchinello." (Applause.)

The Chairman: Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are now nearing the end of our programme. I just wish to make one or two more brief observations and announcements. First, there are about sixty-five or seventy beautifully hand-painted menu-cards, the contribution of a representative of one of the Pioneer families, Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen, of the City of Victoria. These are reserved for the very oldest timers, as there are not enough for all of the Pioneers' Society.

I also wish to call attention to the Cariboo Trail*. To many of us it is the first time we have had any conception of what the Cariboo Trail was like, and it is very well worth your while, after this meeting has dispersed, to pass along and have a look at it.

Now the meeting will be closed, this part of the evening's entertainment, by singing "Auld Lang Syne," followed by the National Anthem. I would ask you then to rise and close the meeting.

(The guests rose and joining hands sang "Auld Lang Syne," closing with "God Save the King." During the banquet the guests sang songs and choruses of old-time songs from the song-sheet presented to them.)

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET AT NOOTKA SOUND.

On Wednesday, August 13th, 1924, His Honour Walter Cameron Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, unveiled at Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, a memorial tablet to the British navigators, Captains Cook and Vancouver, and also to the Spaniards who between 1789 and 1795 held possession of Friendly Cove. This memorial tablet and cairn is one of the first to be erected in Western Canada by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. Until now the only memorial at Nootka Sound has been the one placed there by the Washington University State Historical Society, but at long last the people of Canada have suitably marked the spot where British history on the North-west Pacific Coast had its real beginnings. To His Honour Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster, B.C., the representative for Western Canada on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, is due the credit for securing the erection of the new memorial at Nootka.

The site chosen for the cairn is striking in the extreme. It is on a small rocky island which rises precipitously from the Pacific and guards the entrance to Nootka Sound. A more romantic situation could hardly have been chosen. Looking seaward from the cairn one obtains an uninterrupted view of the Pacific, stretching westward as far as the eye can see. On the landward side is a magnificent panorama of rock, water, and forest. The Indian village of Friendly Cove, situated less than a quarter

* NOTE.—In the centre of the high table a very skillful reproduction of the Cariboo Trail had been constructed by the Decorating Committee convened by Mrs. W. F. Bullen.

of a mile away, occupies the centre of the picture, and behind are forest-clad hills rising in the background to lofty mountains.

The cairn is a solid structure of uncut stones, a pyramid, 11 feet high, on a cement base 7 feet square. The bronze tablet, which has been placed on the seaward side of the cairn, bears the following inscription:—

“Nootka Sound, discovered by Captain Cook in March, 1778. In June, 1789, Spain took possession and established and maintained a settlement until 1795. The capture of British vessels in 1789 almost led to war, which was avoided by the Nootka Convention, 1790. Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, to determine the land to be restored under the convention.”

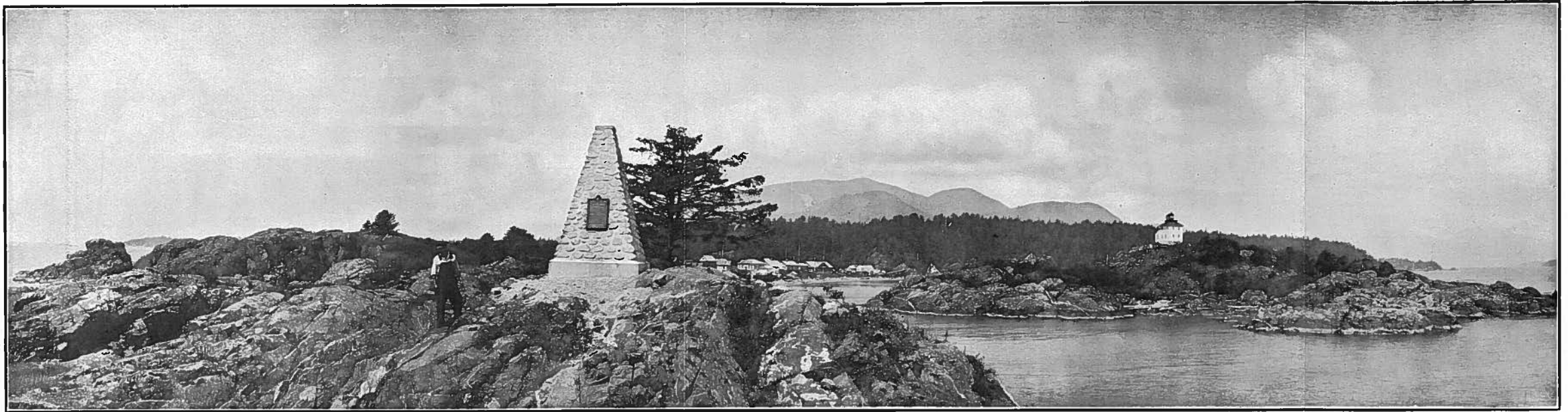
Judge Howay arranged that the date of the unveiling of the memorial tablet should coincide with that of the arrival at Nootka of the “Princess Maquinna,” of the British Columbia Coast Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the officials of the company allowed the steamer to remain at Nootka Sound for an extra half-day in order that ample time might be provided for the ceremony. Mr. W. R. Lord, the proprietor of the Nootka Cannery, rendered every possible assistance and most kindly furnished the scow and tug used on the occasion. Through the kindness of Major Motherwell, Fisheries Commissioner, H.M.C.S. “Malaspina,” of the Fisheries Protection Service, was present at Nootka and took place in the proceedings. The British Columbia Historical Association, the University of British Columbia, the Grand Lodge of the Native Sons of British Columbia, and the Lady Douglas Chapter of the International Order of Daughters of the Empire, all sent representatives who were present at the unveiling.

The “Princess Maquinna” left Victoria, B.C., on the evening of August 10th and proceeded through the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the broad Pacific. Early in the morning of August 13th she dropped anchor at Nootka Cannery, about 2 miles distant from Friendly Cove. The “Malaspina” had already arrived from Alberni, bringing Mr. A. W. Neill, M.P. for Comox-Alberni, and also Major Motherwell. At 9 a.m. the Lieutenant-Governor with Judge Howay and a large party from the “Princess Maquinna” boarded the “Malaspina” and proceeded to Friendly Cove. A general invitation had been extended to the officers and passengers of the “Princess Maquinna” to be present at the ceremony, and the result was gratifying in the extreme.

Just as the “Malaspina” steamed into Friendly Cove two canoe-loads of Nootka Indians were seen pushing off from the village. As they came nearer there could be heard rising from the canoes a monotonous chant of three notes timed to the paddle-stroke. It was a song of welcome and goodwill to the white men. The crew of the first canoe was composed of men, that of the second of women. All were in holiday attire and had added an aboriginal appearance by staining their faces red with the juice of a native berry and by wearing head-dresses of interwoven green fir twigs. The men’s canoe drew nearer, the chant rising and falling in regular cadences. It was partly in English, for the oft-repeated word “hail” could be clearly distinguished. In the centre of this canoe was Chief Jack, the second chief of the Nootkans, his head concealed in a war-mask, a grotesque bird with a huge beak. A leader, seated in the bow, beat time for the singing, holding in his hands sticks which had white feathers attached to the ends.

The “klootchmen,” or Indian women, came in the second canoe. Prominent among them, easily distinguishable by her purple skirt, was Mrs. Napoleon Maquinna, wife of the head chief of the Nootkans. The women were also singing, following the lead of a *prima donna* who sat in the bow. They paddled more slowly than the men, but their musical efforts were, if anything, superior.

Both canoes circled the “Malaspina,” the crews keeping up a vociferous welcome. Then Michael Brown, second chief of the neighbouring Clayoquot tribe, a third cousin of Napoleon Maquinna, rose from his place in the men’s canoe and commenced a long harangue in his own native tongue. His booming voice at once commanded silence and his flashing eyes compelled attention. While he spoke in a language



Monument at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, showing Indian village in distance. Photo by W. Lord, Jr.



His Honour Lieutenant-Governor W. C. Nichol greeting Chief Napoleon Maquinna outside his lodge at Friendly Cove. The second and third figures from the left are Victor B. Harrison, who represented the Native Sons of British Columbia, and Tom Deasy, who acted as interpreter. Photo by Lemm Roos.



Wreath presented by the Lady Douglas Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, being placed on the monument at Friendly Cove. Figures from left to right H. E. Hoffman, H. J. S. Musket, Judge F. W. Howay, Mrs. F. Forsyth, Mrs. Abrahams, Mr. Lord, Jr., and Dr. C. F. Newcombe.

unintelligible to the majority of his hearers, it seemed as if the mists of time had rolled away and that we were back again with Captain Cook on the deck of the "Resolution" looking down at the canoes of the Nootkans which surrounded the ship. Michael Brown may have been conscious of the illusion he was creating, for he swept his hand shoreward towards the village and appeared to be inviting us to land. At the conclusion of his speech he added the following simple words in the white man's tongue:—

"I am glad to welcome you to the country of the Nootkans, you who have travelled so far. Chief Maquinna wishes me to welcome you. I am glad this is my privilege."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor made a brief reply, stating how much he appreciated this unexpected demonstration of welcome, and then Mr. Lord spoke a few words in Chinook, the *lingua franca* of the Pacific Coast Indians. Hearty cheers were given for the Indians by the party on board the "Malaspina" and the incident, as charming as it was spontaneous, then closed.

It was now time to proceed to the scene of the ceremony, and the guests disembarked from the "Malaspina" to the tug "Waterfall" and its attendant scow, which were waiting in Friendly Cove. Mr. Lord took command and in a few minutes we had passed around Lighthouse Island (San Miguel) to the little strait which separates it from the islet which bears the cairn. Unfortunately the state of the tide did not permit us to land and the ceremony took place on board the "Waterfall" and the scow.

Exactly at 10 a.m. Judge Howay announced that the proceedings would commence by the singing of the first stanza of Kipling's "Recessional." The refrain "Lest we forget, lest we forget!" seemed perfectly in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Judge Howay then in an able and eloquent address showed why the Historic Sites and Landmarks Board had decided to mark this spot. He told of the difficulties encountered in choosing the site, and paid tribute to all those who had co-operated with him to make this occasion memorable. He thanked the Nootka Indians for their willingness to place at the Board's disposal the quantity of land necessary for the erection of the cairn. He then dwelt at some length upon the broader international aspects of the Nootka Sound controversy, leaving it to the later speakers to fill in the details. He pointed out that it was here at Nootka Sound that Spain, in 1790, received the first blow which commenced her downfall as a colonial power in America. He claimed that Britain based her case on two principles, now universally recognized but then still unsettled, that discovery not followed by colonization did not confer sovereignty over any place or region and that the seas should be open to the commerce of all nations.

The Judge then introduced His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who spoke of the arrival of Captain Cook and of his reception by the natives. His Honour also sketched the history of Nootka Sound during the period from 1778 to 1795. At the conclusion of his address he gave the signal at which the Union Jack covering the monument fell away. The shrill whistles of the tug, the deep booming of the salute fired by the "Malaspina," the shouts of the natives, and the lusty cheers of those on board the "Waterfall" re-echoed over the broad waters of Nootka Sound.

The next speaker was Mr. A. W. Neill, M.P., who in the name of the Parliament of Canada expressed great satisfaction at the erection of the monument. He then spoke of Captain Cook, of the meeting of Captains Vancouver and Quadra at Friendly Cove, and referred to the famous Indian chief Maquinna, during whose lifetime these stirring events took place. Mr. Neill presented to the Lieutenant-Governor several photostat reproductions of scenes at Nootka painted during the Spanish possession. These photostats he had obtained from the Public Archives at Ottawa.

Professor W. N. Sage, of the University of British Columbia, then dealt with the subject of the Spaniards at Nootka and read extracts from the Spanish account of the formal act of taking possession of Friendly Cove by Martinez in 1789. Martinez, with all the pomp and ceremony so dear to the heart of a Spanish grandee, proclaimed the sovereignty of the King of Spain over the territory of Nootka, erected a cross, and bestowed upon the port the name of "Santa Cruz de Nootka." High mass was

celebrated upon a newly erected altar, the first Christian service to take place upon the Pacific Coast of Canada. A fort was constructed by the Spaniards on San Miguel and a settlement formed on the site of the Indian village at Friendly Cove. Maquinna and his warriors had to find another habitation.

Mr. John Forsyth, Provincial Librarian and Archivist, told of the handing over of Nootka to the British in 1795, and contrasted the simplicity of the procedure on that occasion with the elaborate ceremonial of Martinez in 1789. The details of this ceremony in 1795 have not been known until recently, when the Archives of British Columbia obtained from the Foreign Office a copy of the report of Lieutenant Thomas Pierce, the British representative on this occasion. From this report Mr. Forsyth read illuminating extracts, and told of how the British flag was run up over the Spanish fort and then both nations abandoned the settlement.

The tug and the scow were now anchored once more at Friendly Cove, the last two addresses having been delivered on the return journey to the Cove, and the Indians on shore were loudly welcoming His Majesty's representative with lusty "Klahowyas." This part of the ceremony was brought to a close by singing "God save the King," and the party then disembarked.

The Lieutenant-Governor was the first to step ashore and was met by the Rev. Father Charles, the priest in charge of the mission at Friendly Cove, who conducted him to the village where Chief Napoleon Maquinna was waiting to receive him. This chief, who is a descendant of the great Maquinna, was arrayed in his robes of office—worn over his European clothing—a grey blanket adorned with white feathers, and a most interesting wooden head-dress in the form of a bird. He shook hands with His Honour with all due solemnity, and then made a long speech which was translated by Father Charles. His Honour made a suitable reply. A lengthy conversation then took place between the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Napoleon, Father Charles acting as interpreter.

At the conclusion of this conversation, Mr. Victor B. Harrison, Grand Factor of the Native Sons of British Columbia, delivered an address to Chief Maquinna and the assembled Indians, speaking "as a native son to native sons." Mr. Thomas Deasy, who was for fourteen years Indian Agent at Masset, on Queen Charlotte Islands, among the Haida, translated Mr. Harrison's address, sentence by sentence, into Chinook. This speech of welcome seemed to be much appreciated by the Nootkans.

The Indians now invited the white men to inspect their village and to witness some native dances which were performed in one of the large wooden houses. By this time the party had broken up; some of its members had gone off to visit the historic church, and some had made their way to the old graveyard where the great chief Maquinna lies buried. Still others were attempting to purchase totem-poles and baskets from the Indians, who proved themselves as keen at a bargain as their ancestors had in the days when the fur trade was in its glory.

But time was passing and soon the tug and the "Malaspina" announced in unmistakable language that the hour had arrived for the party to return to Nootka Cannery. As the tug and barge were moving out those assembled on board sang "O Canada" and then gave three cheers for their Indian hosts. Cheers were also given for Judge Howay and for Mr. Lord, to whose untiring efforts the success of this historic ceremony at Nootka Sound was so largely due.

JUDGE HOWAY'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We read in the book of Joshua that when the Children of Israel had passed over Jordan they raised a pile of stones, taken from the river, so that when in the future any should ask: "What mean ye by these stones?" they could tell the story to which the stones bare witness.

And so to-day as we stand on this historic spot, the first place where the white man ever put his foot in our Province, and show to the face of day this pile of stones



Indians making baskets at Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island. Photo by Lemm Roos.



Indians selling baskets, mats, and miniature totem-poles at Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island. Photo by Lemm Roos.

with its tablet we can prepare in the same way to answer the question: "What mean ye by these stones?" It is true that the tablet itself is intended to, and to a certain extent does, answer the question. It sets forth the salient facts which appealed to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada as a justification for its selection and marking as an historic site of national importance. But after all, as every one knows, the bare facts of history are mere dry bones.

The tablet tells us that this sound was discovered by the great Captain James Cook, whose name stands out as one of Britain's greatest seamen—the man who made three voyages of discovery around the world; the man who gave to us the island continent of Australia; the man who, though born in a humble clay biggin, had at the age of 40 by sheer merit risen to command a world-encircling voyage for the British Admiralty. It tells us that the Spaniards maintained for five years a settlement—an official settlement—on the shores of Friendly Cove, just along there where the Indian village now stands. It tells us that here in June, 1789, the Spaniards seized some British ships and sent their crews into captivity, and that out of this arose a dispute which almost came to war between Britain and Spain, but which was settled by the Nootka Convention of 1790. If we went farther into that story we should find that we would be caught in the vortex of the French Revolution, and that the great reason why Spain yielded was because she could not obtain from France the aid upon which she relied, because France herself had already heard the first low, deep, and dangerous rumblings of that great cataclysm which was to overthrow the Bourbons and involve all Europe in their downfall. And finally it tells us that Vancouver and Quadra met here in 1792 to adjust the question of return of the land from which the Spaniards were said to have dispossessed the English.

But when we read all this and know all this we must go still farther back. We must to get a complete answer to the question "What mean ye by these stones?" ask ourselves: "Why was it that Spain established a settlement here in this little cove?" and "Why did the Spaniards seize the British ships, which were not war-vessels, but mere peaceful traders seeking only to obtain the skins of the sea-otter?" We mean, in truth and in essence, that these stones stand as a memorial to the victory of two principles which Britain had championed from the days of Queen Elizabeth: (1.) That the sovereignty of waste lands may be obtained by that civilized nation which first with the consent of the natives enters into real possession, occupies, and puts them to use. (2.) That the great oceans of the world are not, and can not be, the private property of any nation; that they are the great highways for the intercourse of the nations. In other words, the doctrine that we know as "The Freedom of the Seas."

These principles, which to you and me seem so self-evident, were not understood by many nations, notably the Spaniards. To the Spanish mind the sovereignty of waste lands belonged to the nation that discovered them, especially if some empty ceremony like "taking possession" by planting a cross had occurred. The matter of putting the lands to use, so important to the British mind, did not weigh with the Spaniard. So with the second proposition. Spain believed that a great ocean like the Pacific could be privately owned by a nation—provided that nation owned the land washed by it—just in the same way that the Black Sea and the Caspian are the territorial waters of Russia.

It was naturally to be expected that these two principles on which such divergent views were held must sooner or later come into conflict. But Spain's power was at its zenith before Britain, the exponent of the opposite view, appeared above the horizon. And thus during the seventeenth century, as the glory of Spain decreased and her strength diminished, it seemed that the Spanish view—may we say the narrow view—would die of sheer inanition.

But with the advent of Carlos IV. Spain began to resume somewhat the proud position that she had held under Carlos III. and Philip II. This was in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Now, just at that time Captain Cook's discovery of this region and the news his ships brought of the riches of the land in skins and furs, especially the skin of the sea-otter, caused British vessels to resort to this coast to gather this wealth.

Spain, with the views I have indicated, looked upon this trade as an infringement of her territory and of her exclusive right to the commerce, navigation, and fisheries of the Pacific. She claimed to own the whole Pacific Coast of America from Cape Horn to Alaska. And even though her most northerly settlement was at San Francisco, a thousand miles away, yet as she had taken "possession" formally in at least two places, one near the Columbia River and the other in Alaska, she regarded her title as indisputable. This ownership of the whole coast, to her, was also the ownership of the Pacific, so that no other nation had any right to show her flag on it.

And now we have the reason that Spain seized these ships; and now we can see what great, what momentous questions were at stake. We can see that it was not a question of "a few cat-skins of Nootka," as one writer put it; but it was a fight for two principles; to the first of which we owe in great part the "overseas" dominions of the Empire, and to the other of which we owe the control of the carrying trade of the world.

And when the news of these seizures reached Britain the younger Pitt, who was then at the head of the Government, saw that the clash that might have occurred at any time in the past one hundred years had now come. He demanded, and was firm and unmovable in the demand, that Spain should acknowledge that she was in the wrong, that she had no right to seize these British vessels. His preparations for war were at once made. Nootka Sound became almost as well known to the public as London. Spain acknowledged that she was in the wrong, and abandoned her claim of sovereignty of this part of the coast, and also abandoned her claim to the Pacific as a "closed sea" and her claim to the exclusive commerce, navigation, and fishery of that ocean.

The student of world history will see in this event the first sign of the falling to pieces of the great colonial possessions of Spain. The end of that colonial dream we all remember. It occurred when after the Spanish-American War she lost Cuba and the Philippines.

So as we stand here to-day and remember all that this cairn and tablet stand for we call to mind the words of Bret Harte:—

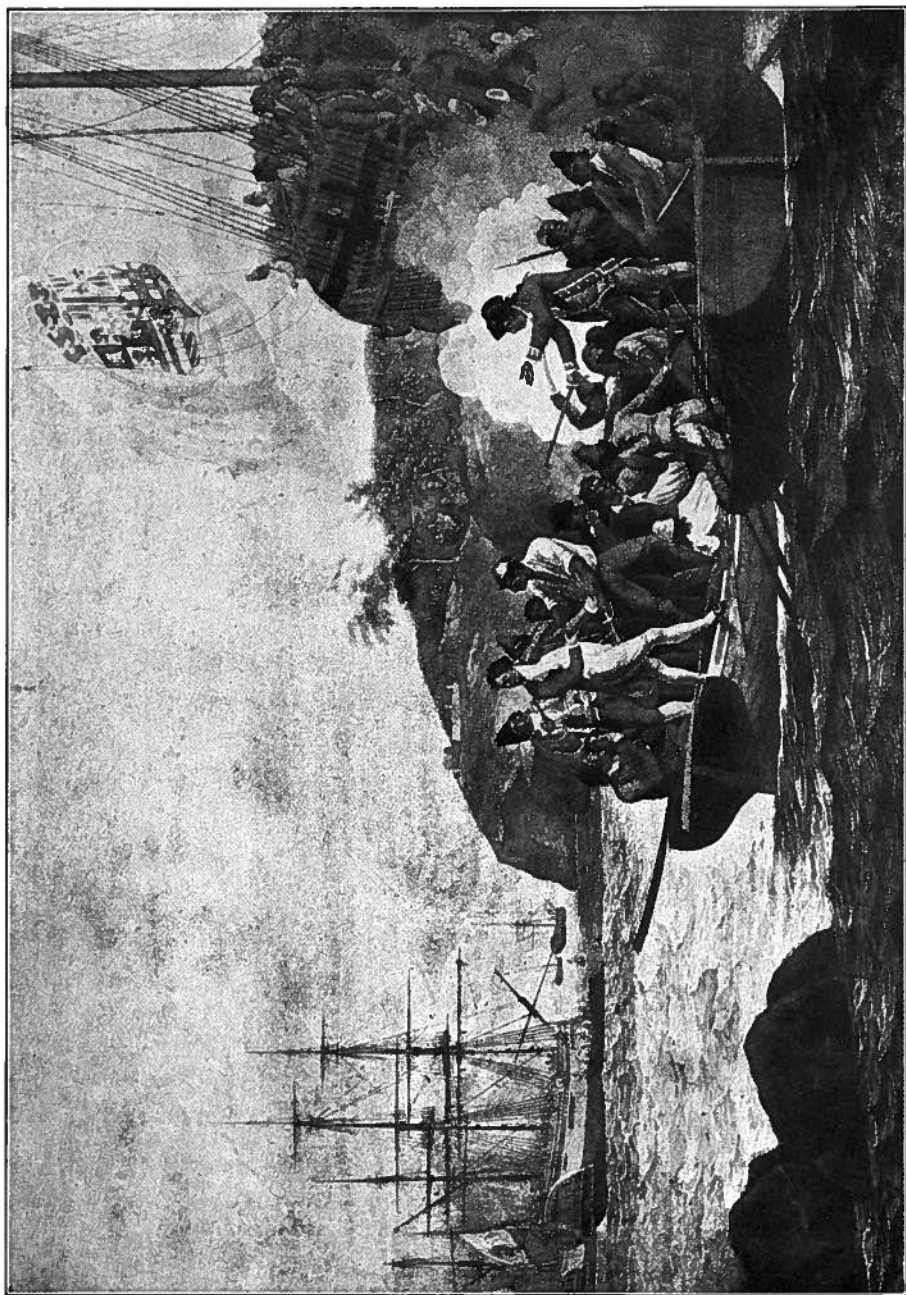
Borne on the swell of your long waves receding
I touch the further past;
I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,
Its sunset dream and last.

Before me rise the dome-shaped Mission towers,
The white Presidio,
The swart commander in his leathern jerkin,
The priest in stole of snow.

Once more I see Portala's cross uplifting
Above the setting sun,
And past the headland northward, slowly drifting,
The freighted galleon.

But from this sad side let us turn away, and let us look at the other side of the picture. Nootka shows the triumph of the Freedom of the Seas. And I close with the words of Sir Henry Newbolt:—

They left us a kingdom none can take,
The realm of the circling sea,
To be ruled by the rightful sons of Blake
And the Rodneys yet to be.



Spanish insult to the British flag at Nootka Sound, 1789. Seizure of Captain Cblnett, of the British ship "Argonaut," by Don Estevan Martinez, Spanish Commandant. From an old drawing in the Provincial Archives of British Columbia.

ADDRESS OF HIS HONOUR WALTER CAMERON NICHOL, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Having been introduced by His Honour Judge Howay, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Our gratitude is not only due to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, who have so kindly provided this monument, but also to the native inhabitants of the district who have so generously granted the ground for the purpose. The occasion is unique in so far that it is the first monument to be erected west of the Rocky Mountains by the Board.

"In order that we may fully appreciate the events which are being commemorated to-day it seems necessary that reference should be made to the earliest discovery and occupation of the coast.

"Since the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa early in the sixteenth century we can trace many important events which have had some influence on this country as it is to-day.

"With the Spanish dominion established by Cortez in Mexico and dreading the advent of other nations, the Spaniards became very active in this northern ocean. They looked upon the Pacific as a reserve for their special benefit, having acquired sovereignty of the seas not only by authority of Papal bulls, but by conquest and occupation. For more than one hundred and fifty years little progress was made in discovery by the Spaniards.

"With the acquisition of Canada by Great Britain in 1763 attention was again directed to the probable discovery of a North-west passage, and the possibility of a rival advancing westward across the continent was viewed with alarm by the Spaniards. Moreover, they were much perturbed over the reported activities of the Russians in the North.

"Stirred to action in order to establish their claim to the whole of the Pacific Coast of North America, the Spaniards created a Marine Department at the Port of San Blas, where arsenals and shipyards were erected, and from thence all exploratory expeditions started for the North.

"The first of these expeditions left San Blas in the Santiago in the summer of 1774, under the command of Juan Perez, with orders to explore as far north as the 60th parallel. Perez discovered the islands now known as the Queen Charlotte Islands, and on his homeward voyage anchored in a C-shaped roadstead which has been identified as being a short distance within Cape Estevan, but owing to weather conditions no landing was made. With the return of Perez to San Blas several other expeditions set out, including one in 1775 under the command of Heceta and Quadra and another in 1779 in charge of Arteaga; but both these were concerned chiefly with the Alaskan Coast. In 1778 had come the great Captain James Cook on his third and last voyage of discovery. Though the Spaniards had, as already mentioned, preceded him, yet as these discoveries had been kept secret, Cook has always been regarded as the discoverer of Nootka Sound.

"Having been commissioned by the British Government to examine the coast-line in search of a passage to the eastward, Captain Cook set out in 1776, and reaching the North-west Coast in 1778 he experienced bad weather, and passing unnoticed the Strait of Juan de Fuca he proceeded northward, and with leaky ships sought a safe shelter where repairs could be effected.

"Thus it was that Captain Cook in April, 1778, discovered this place, which he first of all named King George's Sound, but later changed to Nootka under the impression that this was the Indian name.

"Here he remained about a month refitting his ships and making a plan of the sound. One of his midshipmen was George Vancouver, who was destined to achieve fame in this same region.

"To Captain Cook, therefore, belongs the credit of being the first person to set foot on the shores of what is now known as British Columbia.

"While at Nootka the natives brought him furs in exchange for articles of small value. These furs were worn as clothing by the sailors, but on reaching China on the voyage homeward they discovered their great value, and were on the verge of mutiny in their desire to return to the North-west Coast for a further supply.

"It was 1780 before Cook's ships reached England and 1784 before the account of the third voyage was published, which gave to the world the news of the rich trade in furs obtainable in this region.

"The search for the North-west passage having been practically abandoned for the present, the special inducement to adventurers on these coasts was a share in the trade in furs. The first of these traders was James Hanna, an Englishman, who sailed from China in a small vessel of 60 tons, arriving at Nootka in August, 1785. On this voyage he got 560 sea-otter skins, which he sold in China for \$20,500. He was followed by Captain Peters in the same year, Portlock and Dixon in 1786, Barkley in 1787, and Meares in 1787, 1788, and 1789.

"On his second voyage to the Coast of North America in 1788, Meares was destined to take an important place in the history of Nootka. The expedition was fitted out by a company of British merchants in Canton and consisted of two ships, the 'Felice,' in command of John Meares, and the 'Iphigenia,' commanded by William Douglas.

"On May 16th, 1788, Meares was hospitably received by Maquinna and Callicum, the chiefs at Nootka Sound. In return for presents of copper, iron, and other articles, Meares procured from Maquinna a piece of land at Friendly Cove, where he erected a two-story building to serve as a dwelling, workshop, and storehouse. A strong breastwork was thrown up round the house, with a cannon placed so as to command the cove and the village of Nootka. Here also the keel was laid of the 'North-west America,' the first ship to be built on the Pacific Coast north of the Spanish possessions in California.

"During these years British ships were not the only ones engaged in this trade. Competitors arrived from American ports and elsewhere.

"Spain became alarmed at the encroachment of foreigners, and in the years 1788 and 1790 several expeditions were sent northward to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the whole coast. The activity of the Russians on the Alaskan Coast also created uneasiness.

"During the year 1789 a Spanish expedition was dispatched under Estevan Martinez and Gonzales Lopez de Haro to take possession of Nootka Sound for the purpose of establishing fortifications for the protection of Spanish interests.

"The Spanish commander acted in an overbearing manner towards the officers of four British vessels, and eventually took possession of the 'Iphigenia,' 'North West America,' 'Argonaut,' and 'Princess Royal,' and from this action arose the celebrated Nootka affair which nearly caused war between Great Britain and Spain. The Nootka Convention or Treaty was the outcome of this embroglio. By this treaty Spain surrendered her claim to supreme sovereignty on the North-west Coast.

"The last recorded voyage of the Spaniards to our coast was that of the schooners 'Sutil' and 'Mexicana,' commanded by Galiano and Valdes, which left San Blas for Nootka Sound in 1792. These two vessels were met by Captain Vancouver in the Gulf of Georgia and courtesies exchanged with their commanders.

"The coming of Captain Vancouver and his fine accomplishment outshines these later voyages of the Spaniards, who, although practically supreme on the North-west Coast for over two hundred years, with every inducement to explore new routes and open up trade on these shores, were content to let it remain as an immense reserve on the Pacific, a policy which became their undoing.

"Reference has already been made to Captain Vancouver's visit to Nootka Sound while serving as a midshipman with Cook, who probably little thought of the prominent part he would take in later events upon this same coast.

"In December, 1790, Captain Vancouver was appointed commander of the 'Discovery' and dispatched to Nootka Sound. The voyage had a double purpose. Not only was he to renew the search for a North-west passage, but instructions were also given him to see that the terms of the Nootka Convention were carried out and 'to

receive back in form the territory which the Spaniards had seized.' In a communication from Nootka dated September 5th, 1792, Vancouver deals with the negotiations carried on between himself and the Spanish commandant, Quadra, regarding the cession of Nootka and the naming of the territory 'The Island of Quadra and Vancouver' in commemoration of the meeting and friendly intercourse between these two commanders.

"To Vancouver is due the honour of being the first circumnavigator of Vancouver Island, any claims of prior discovery of its insular character having been refuted in the clearly presented monograph of the late Dr. C. F. Newcombe, 'First Circumnavigation of Vancouver Island,' Memoir No. 1, Archives of British Columbia.

"The countries represented in the exploration of the Pacific from the time of Balboa included Russians, Portuguese, Spaniards, French, Americans, and British, but to a Britisher the names of Cook and Vancouver must always stand out pre-eminently as discoverers. Too little recognition has been given in the past to those explorers for their services, but it will be a comforting thought for the future that the monument which has been erected on this historic spot will help to perpetuate the memory of those builders of Empire."

PROFESSOR SAGE'S ADDRESS: "THE FIRST SPANISH SETTLEMENT AT NOOTKA, 1789."

Mr. Chairman, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

During the historic spring of 1789, when the French Revolution was beginning, events of international importance were taking place at Nootka Sound, on the far North-west Coast of America. Two Spanish ships, the "Princesa" and the "San Carlos," sailed north from the harbour of San Blas in New Spain, or Mexico, to raise the Spanish flag at Nootka. From 1513, when Balboa had taken possession, in the name of the Most Catholic King, of the whole Pacific Coast of America "from the Pole Arctic to the Pole Antarctic," the Spaniards had claimed rights of sovereignty over the entire region. True, they had not explored in North America north of Cape Blanco, but they were determined to retain their somewhat shadowy rights over that little-known territory. The Russians under Bering had explored the Alaskan Coast and Captain Cook in 1778 had entered Nootka Sound. Four years previously Perez in his expedition had sighted the Queen Charlotte Islands and also the west coast of Vancouver Island at Estevan, but the Spaniards had not yet taken possession of Nootka.

In 1788 two Spanish captains, Martinez and Haro, had visited the Russian settlements in Alaska and had learned of the possibility of the establishment of a Russian post at Nootka. As a result Martinez was placed in command of the Spanish expedition sent out from San Blas to take possession of Nootka. The "Princesa" and the "San Carlos" left New Spain on February 17th, 1789, and dropped anchor at Nootka on May 5th. The Spaniards were instructed to occupy the port and to plant a permanent colony at Nootka, which would be a proof of the Spanish claim and would also serve as a headquarters for spreading Christianity and Spanish influence over the North-west Coast.

The Spaniards based their claim to Nootka upon the three following points: The rights of sovereignty conferred upon Spain by the Papal bull of 1493, the formal act of Balboa in 1513, and, more particularly, the voyage of Perez in 1774. The bull of Pope Alexander VI., "*Expeditio Motu Proprio*," as stated by Payne in the Cambridge Modern History, although it declared that the "entire field of oceanic activity" was open to both Spain and Portugal, contained the proviso that Spain "should approach it by the westward passage only, and not infringe Portugal's monopoly of the African Coast." As a result the two nations concerned fixed by agreement a line 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands as the boundary between Spanish and Portuguese spheres of activity. As Nootka lay to the west of this line it was included in the territory claimed by Spain. Balboa had formally taken possession of the entire

Pacific Coast of North and South America. Perez had sailed as far north as the Queen Charlotte Islands, which he had sighted between 53° and 54° north latitude. On his return he had been prevented by a sudden storm from landing near Estevan, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. He then made his way back to Monterey without attempting further to explore the northern coast-line. But Perez had greatly increased Spain's claims to the North-west Coast, in so far as he had sailed the first Spanish ship through Pacific waters north of Cape Blanco.

When the "Princesa" and the "San Carlos" reached Nootka they found two trading-ships, the "Iphigenia," Captain Douglas, and the "Columbia," Captain Kendrick. Two others, the "North-west America," built by Meares at Nootka in 1788—and noteworthy as the first vessel constructed on the North-west Coast—and the "Washington," an American sloop commanded by Captain Gray, were both absent cruising about in northern waters. The "Iphigenia," although "unquestionably British in reality," was flying the Portuguese flag in order to evade the monopoly of the South Sea and East India companies. The Spanish captain, Martinez, objected to a clause in the Portuguese instructions to the captain of the "Iphigenia" whereby he was ordered, "if interfered with by English, Russian, or Spanish vessels, to defend the ship, and if superior to the attacking vessel to bring her to Macao as a pirate." After an altercation between the two captains, Martinez seized the "Iphigenia," but restored her to Douglas twelve days later. On June 8th the "North West America" returned from her northern cruise and was promptly seized by Martinez. This vessel, although really British, was also flying Portuguese colours.

In the meantime the Spaniards had constructed a workshop, a bakery, and a sort of lodging-house at Nootka. They had also built a fort on San Miguel (Lighthouse Island) and mounted ten guns on it. On June 24th, 1789, Martinez took formal possession of Nootka with all due pomp and ceremony. The official report of the Spaniards has come down to us and the following quotations are taken from that high-sounding document:—

"In the name of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One True God in three Distinct Persons, who is the creative principle and creator of all things, without whom nothing good can be instituted, achieved, or preserved—and Whereas the principle of everything good must be in God—and therefore it behooves us to begin in God—for the glory and honour of HIS MOST HOLY NAME.

"Therefore Know All Men To Whom these presents and the present Chart of Possession shall come that: To-day being Wednesday, the 24th day of June, 1789, on the arrival of the Frigate named 'Neustra Senora del Rosario' (Alias 'La Princesa'), together with the packet-boat 'San Carlos el Filipino,' both belonging to His Most Mighty Illustrious and Catholic Majesty Carlos the Third, King of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of all the Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarra, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Seville, of Sardinia, of Corsica, of Cordova, of Murcia Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algeciras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the Eastern Indies and Western Islands, and of the (foreshore) first land 'Y Tierra prime del Mare Oceano' in the Oceanic Sea, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Bologna, of Brabant, and Milan, Count of Aspurg, Flanders, Tyrol, and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and Molina, The said frigate and packet-boat, by Command of His Excellency Don Manuel Antonio Florez Maldonado Martinez de Angul y Bodguin, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Commander of Nolino and Laguna Rota, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armada, Viceroy and Captain General of New-Spain, President of the Royal Audiencia, and Sub-Delegate General of Corres in the said Kingdom, Having sailed from the port of San Blas, on the Southern Sea, in the Government of the Viceroy, aforesaid, on the 17th day of February in the same year, for the purpose of discovery along the coast from Monterey northwards. This expedition being under the command-in-chief of Don Estevan Jose Martinez, Ensign of Marine, of the Royal Armada; and said expedition having anchored in the port of Santa Cruz, one of the numerous harbours contained in the Bay of San Lorenzo de Nuca, with the aforesaid frigate of his command and the packet-boat of his following."

Martinez landed from the "Princesa" with all due ceremony, accompanied by the officers of the ships, the troops, and the sailors, and also by two chaplains and four missionaries of the "Order of San Francisco of the Apostolic College of San Fernando de Mexico." The leader then took formal possession of Nootka in the following manner: He "drew out a cross, which he worshipped devoutly on his knees, together with all those who accompanied him." The chaplains and friars then sang the canticle "Te Deum Laudamus." At the conclusion of the singing, Martinez in a loud voice gave utterance to the following high-sounding, verbose proclamation:—

"In the name of His Majesty the King Don Carlos the III^d—Our Sovereign whom may God keep many years, with an increase of our Dominions and Kingdoms,—for the service of God, and for the good and prosperity of his vassals, and for the interests of the mighty lords the kings, his heirs and successors, in the future, as his commander of these ships, and by virtue of the orders and instructions which were given to me in his royal name, by the aforesaid His Excellency the Viceroy of New-Spain, I take, and I have taken, I seize, and I have seized possession of this soil, where I have at present disembarked which had been formerly discovered by us, in the year 1774—and once more, on the present day,—for all time to come, in the said Royal Name, and in the name of the Royal Crown of Castile and Leon, as aforesaid—As if it was my own thing, which it is, and shall be, and which really belongs to the King aforesaid, by reason of the donation and the bull 'Expedio Motu Proprio' of our Most Holy Father Alexander VI., Pontiff of Rome, by which he donated to Most High and Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand V. and Isabel his spouse, Kings of Castile and Leon, of illustrious memory, and to their successors, and heirs—one half the world—by deed made at Rome on the 4th day of May in the year 1493—by virtue of which these present lands belong to the said Royal Crown of Castile and Leon, and as such I take, and I have taken possession of these lands aforesaid, and the adjoining districts, seas, rivers, ports, bays, gulfs, archipelagoes, and this Port of Santa Cruz, in the island named by Martinez—among the many which are enclosed in the Bay of San Lorenzo de Nuca—which bay is situated in latitude north 49° 33' and longitude 20° 18'—West of the meridian of San Blas, where I am at present anchored with the said frigate and packet-boat of my command, and I place them and they shall be placed under the dominion, and power of the said Royal Crown of Castile and Leon as aforesaid, and as if it was my own property, which it is."

Martinez then drew his sword "and with it counted the trees, the branches, and the lands, he disturbed the stones on the beach and in the fields without encountering any opposition, asking those present to be witnesses of these facts." Then the commander took a large cross on his shoulders, the crews of both ships formed up in column and marched forward while the chaplains and friars chanted the Litany of "Rogation." The cross was planted and a heap of stones placed at its foot, "as a sign and in memory of the taking possession in the name of His Catholic Majesty Carlos III., King of all Spain (whom God keep)—of all these lands and neighbouring districts discovered, continuous and contiguous." Martinez next bestowed upon the port the name of "Santa Cruz" or the Holy Cross.

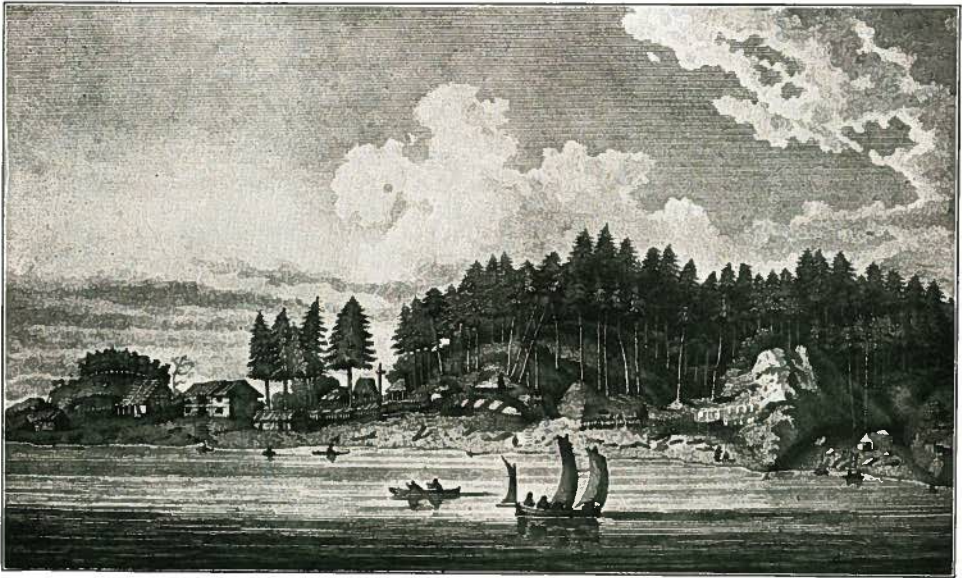
The conclusion of the ceremony is thus described in the quaint language of Rafaël Canizares, the notary of the expedition, to whose pen we owe the elaborate Spanish report:—

"And when the cross was planted, they worshipped it once more and all prayed, demanding in supplication from our Lord, Jesus Christ, that He should accept their offering, because everything had been done for the glory and honour of his Holy Name, and in order to exalt, and enrich our holy catholic faith—and to introduce the word of the holy Gospel among these savage nations, which until the present time had been kept in ignorance of the true knowledge and doctrine—which will guard them and deliver them from the snares and perils of the Demon and from the blindness in which they have lived,—for the salvation of their souls—after which the chaplains and friars began chanting the Hymn 'Vexilla Regis.' Following this, a solemn high mass was celebrated on an altar which the Commander had caused to be erected, by the Rev. Chaplain of our frigate, Don José Lopez de Nava, assisted by the chaplain of

the packet-boat, Don José Maria Diaz, and the four friars aforesaid—this being the first mass which was said in this land in honour of our Lord God Almighty,—and for the extirpation of the Devil and of all idolatry. The sermon was given by the Very Reverend Father President—Severo Patero, Apostolic Missionary of the order of San Francisco and of the Royal College of San Fernando of Propaganda of the Faith—of the City of Mexico.

"The function being concluded, the aforesaid Commander as a further sign and testimony of the taking of possession, caused a tree to be cut, which he made into a cross, into which he engraved the Holy Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, with four capital letters I.N.R.I.—and wrote at the foot of the cross: Carolus tertius, Rex Hispaniorum."

Thus with all due ceremonial did Spain take formal possession of Nootka. The post established by Martinez was by nature military rather than commercial. The Spanish commander was determined to prevent foreign ships from trading in what were now—to him at any rate—officially Spanish waters. Any vessels flying alien flags were liable to seizure, especially if there were any indications that the



Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, showing Spanish buildings during their occupation.

officers in command were preparing to found trading-posts anywhere upon the Northwest Coast.

The "Princess Royal," a trading-vessel owned by John Meares and his associates, came into Nootka Sound on June 15th, nine days before the formal act of taking possession of Nootka. For some reason Martinez did not molest this vessel, but even gave to Captain Hudson, the officer in command, "a circular letter to all Spanish vessels to allow him to pass on his way unmolested." The "Princess Royal" left Nootka on July 2nd, and on the same day another vessel, the "Argonaut," arrived.

Martinez at once visited the new arrival and seemed so friendly that Captain Colnett, of the "Argonaut," sailed his ship into harbour at Friendly Cove. But the next day a dispute arose between Colnett and Martinez which resulted in the arrest of Colnett by the Spanish commander. The chief reason for the arrest seems to have been that Martinez had discovered on board the "Argonaut" "the material for a sloop, necessities for building and equipping a trading-post, and some twenty-nine Chinese artisans as the nucleus of a future colony which was to surround his future trading-post—Fort Pitt."

The Spaniards took possession of the "Argonaut," hauled down the Union Jack and hoisted the flag of Spain. Colnett and some of his crew were to be sent at once to San Blas; the remaining captives were to follow later on the "Aranzazu," a Spanish supply-ship, whose arrival at Nootka was daily expected. On July 13th, just as the "Argonaut" with her prize crew and her prisoners were ready to sail for San Blas, the "Princess Royal" reappeared in the harbour of Friendly Cove. In spite of the fact that Martinez had allowed this boat to leave Nootka on July 2nd, the Spanish commander now ordered her to be seized also. Both the "Argonaut" and the "Princess Royal" were sent as prizes to San Blas, arriving there on August 15th and August 27th respectively. Colnett afterwards complained bitterly of the treatment he received during this voyage to Mexico. He was kept a close prisoner and not even allowed a drink of water when he asked for it during the night.

During the autumn of 1789 Martinez received orders from Florez, the Viceroy of New Spain, to abandon the post at Nootka and to return to San Blas. Martinez did so and reached Mexico in December of that year, having spent some time exploring the coast and learning more of its inhabitants. Maquinna and his warriors, who had been ejected from their village when the Spaniards took possession, now returned rejoicing to Friendly Cove, and promptly pounced upon anything left behind by Martinez and his men.

So ended the first Spanish settlement at Nootka. The next year, 1790, witnessed the foundation of the second settlement under Eliza, but the story of that venture lies beyond the scope of this address. But Martinez had not done his work in vain. He had planted the Spanish flag at Nootka, and by his seizure of British ships had brought about an international situation which in 1790 almost led to war.

DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NOOTKA DISPUTE.

BY J. FORSYTH.

As previous speakers have given a very comprehensive account of the early history of Nootka Sound, I shall confine my remarks to the final scenes in the settlement of the Nootka controversy.

It has been shown that in 1789 Spain took formal possession of Nootka Sound, erected a fort and founded a settlement, which they maintained until 1795. In the interval a dispute arises over the seizure of British vessels by the Spaniards; satisfaction is demanded by Great Britain, and after lengthy negotiations a Convention is signed in 1790. In accordance with the Convention, Captain Vancouver is given authority to take over from the Spanish officer he would meet at Nootka such lands and houses which Meares alleged had been seized by the Spaniards in 1789.

Captains Vancouver and Quadra meet at Nootka in 1792, but as each placed a different interpretation upon the terms of the Convention, no settlement could be made until the matter could be referred to their respective Governments.

After further negotiations between Great Britain and Spain, a declaration and counter-declaration were drawn up and signed jointly by Lord St. Helens and the Duke de la Alcudia, under date of January 11th, 1794. This provided for the restoration of the buildings and lands of which British subjects were alleged to have been dispossessed. Copies of these documents were furnished to Thos. Pearce, First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Marine Forces, and to the Spanish officer, Brigadier-General Alava, with instructions that they proceed to Nootka, where they should meet together at or near the place on which had stood the buildings which were formerly occupied by the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, at which place they should mutually exchange the declaration and counter-declaration. In the latter it was left free for the subjects of both nations to frequent the Port of Nootka and to construct temporary buildings, but neither party was to make a permanent establishment. Both were to assist each

other in maintaining for their subjects free access to the Port of Nootka against any other nation which should attempt to establish there any sovereignty or dominion.

In striking contrast to the pomp and ceremony at the formal taking possession of Nootka by the Spaniards in 1789 was the simple procedure when Great Britain took over this territory, the details of which are set out in dispatches from Lieutenant Pearce. These papers form part of the British Admiralty correspondence in the possession of our Provincial Archives Department, and as two of the documents have a direct bearing on the final settlement of the Nootka question I shall quote them as follows:—

MONTERREY, CALIFORNIA,
Feb'y 14th, 1795.

"Sir,—When I did myself the honour of addressing a letter to you from the City of Mexico. I acquainted you that Capt Vancouver had returned with His Majesty's Ships under his command in the Month of September 1794, to the Port of Nootka, from an Expedition on the Coast of Oualaska; as communicated to the Vice-Roy of New Spain by the Spanish Officer appointed for terminating the differences respecting those territories. I afterwards heard that that officer had left Nootka in order to pass the winter at this place, and in consequence of this intelligence I was induced to touch here, and yesterday I arrived at this Settlement where I found the Spanish Officer, Brigadier-General Alava—who delivered to me a letter he had in charge from Capt Vancouver, who quitted this Ocean to return to England on the 1st of Decbr 1794.

"The Governor of this Establishment informs me that the *Daedalus* Store Ship, on board of which Lord Camelford was embarked, sailed from this Bay for Europe about the Month of Novbr 1793—and I hope his Lordship is happily arrived in England.

"From hence I shall proceed, in obedience to His Majesty's Commands, in company with Brigadier-General Alava to the Port of Nootka—to ratify the Articles respecting that Settlement and its dependencies, as agreed upon by the two Crowns—and I have great hopes before the end of this Year to return to Lord Grenville the Packet which his Lordship pleased to honour me with the care of for Lord Camelford.

"I have the honour to be

Sir

with great respect
Your most obedient
and humble servt

"(Signed) THOS PEARCE,
1st Lieut. in His Majesty's
Marine Forces.

"—Anst, Esqr."

"TEPIC, NEW SPAIN. 200 Leagues
to the N.W. of the City of Mexico,
April 25th, 1795.

"MY LORD,—In the letter which I had the honour of addressing to Mr King from Monterrey in California; dated February the 14th of the present year, I acquainted him for your Grace's information with my reasons for touching at this Settlement, as also of my having there joined Brigadier-General Alava, the Officer appointed on the part of the Court of Spain for finally terminating the Negotiations of Nootka; I likewise informed him that on the 1st of December 1794, Capt Vancouver with His Majesty's Ships under his Command, quitted the Southern Ocean in order to return to Europe.

"I have now the Honor of acquainting your Grace, that in obedience to your Instructions I proceeded from Monterrey in Company with Brig.-General Alava to the Port of Nootka, where we arrived on the 16th of March, 1795, but not being satisfied with the information I received from the Spanish respecting the State of the British Buildings at the time of their possessing themselves of those territories; I declined signing the Convention untill the Principal Chiefs of the Country could be assembled; having met with a Mr Kendrick, an American Gentleman who had been on that Coast

ever since the year 1787, and who was perfectly conversant in the Language of the Natives—owing to tempestuous weather the Chiefs could not be brought together until the 20th when on that day through the medium of Mr Kendrick, I satisfied myself respecting the State of the Country at the time of the Spaniards arrival—preparations were immediately made for dismantling the Fort which the Spaniards had erected on an Island that guarded the Mouth of the Harbour, and embarking the Ordnance; by the morning of the 28th all the Artillery were embarked; part on board of His Catholic Majesty's Sloop of War *Activo*, and part on board of the *San Carlos* Guard Ship—Brigadier-General Alava and myself then met, agreeable to our respective instructions, on the place where formerly the British Buildings stood; where we Signed and Exchanged the Declaration and Counter Declaration for restoring those Lands to His Majesty, as agreed upon by the two Courts—after which ceremony I ordered the British Flag to be Hoisted in token of Possession and the General gave directions for the Troops to Embark.

"I have the Honor of inclosing a Duplicate of the Spanish Declaration, reserving the Original with the examination of the Chiefs, and the certificate of Mr Kendrick to lay before your Grace on my arrival.

"I beg leave further to observe to your Grace, that at the time of Assembling the Chiefs, I informed them that in consequence of the good accounts which the King of Great Britain had received of them from Capt Cook (whose Name is still familiar and much respected by them) the first Discoverer of their Country, and by his other Subjects who have since that period traded with them; His Majesty had determined to take them under his protection—with this Account they all seemed much pleased, observing that the English had ever been their good Friends—but were very Anxious to know if the Spaniards should return, whether they were to be Friends with them; from which I inferred that they had not been treated very kindly by them.

"The British Colours I have committed to the Charge of Maqueena, or Maw-queena, the most powerful Chief, with directions to Hoist them whenever a vessel appeared in sight; this mark of confidence gratified him very much, and I sincerely hope that my conduct in this respect may meet with the approbation of your Grace—I have also left letters for the Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Providence*, which may be shortly expected on the Coast.

"I have the Honor to be
My Lord
with the most profound respect
Your Grace's most obedient
and most humble Servt
"(Signed) THOS PEARCE
1st Lieut in His Majesty's Marine Forces.

"His Grace the Duke of Portland,
&c., &c., &c."

As no further controversy occurred between Britain and Spain over this territory, and neither attempted to make permanent establishment, the contents of the above dispatches constitute the last act in what has been termed "a comedy of errors."

MR. VICTOR HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, Chief Maquinna and our Indian friends of the West Coast of Vancouver Island,—We are assembled to commemorate the arrival here of those great navigators of England, Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver. We are together to-day, both the whites and the Indians, to show the goodwill between you and ourselves in this great country. We have with us His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, representing the King and country to which we all belong, a Judge to represent the law, professors, doctors, pioneers of this country, both ladies and gentle-

men. We are honoured to have in our party relatives of the first Governor of this country, the great Sir James Douglas, now of honoured memory; he rests in the great beyond. I appear here representing the Society known as the Native Sons of British Columbia, an organization composed of persons who were born in this country. Some of the most honoured members of this Society are relatives of your race and of mine. Our Society has among its objects the preservation of historical landmarks and the perpetuation of the traditions and early history of this Province. Your people, especially at the place where we now stand, welcomed the early navigators who came to this great and then little-known country to the outside world. Did you notice the name of the steamship on which we have just come here? It is named after your great chief Maquinna, who met and welcomed here the introduction of law and order, which was the first great step toward introducing the Christian religion, education, and general advancement.

Our visit to-day is to further show that the Government and the people generally desire to further aid you. Representing the Native Sons as I do, being the Grand Chief Factor of that Society, I point out to you that there is no distinction in the benefits which you may derive from the Christian religion, the State, and the schools by which we all benefit. All along the Pacific Coast there are families of your people who have benefited, socially, morally, and intellectually, since the introduction of the Christian religion and schools. As a Native Son speaking to Native Sons, I say there are no differences between us which cannot be settled amicably.

We would like you to go away with the idea that the whites are anxious that your people should increase and always remain loyal subjects of our King and country. May you ever prosper by your trade with the whites; we believe that many more people will come from the cities to see this historical spot. The Indian Agent has just told us you kindly donated, of your reserve, the piece of land for the monument just unveiled, so as to do your part in helping to keep in memory the early events of history on this coast.

We are all pleased to be here to-day and to show you our good friendship, and that we are eager to aid you in obtaining that health, wealth, and prosperity which follows from obeying the laws of God and man.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES AND REVIEWS.

During the two years of our youthful society's career several books and articles have been published which have reference, in whole or in part, to the history of British Columbia. One of these books, "The Far West Coast," is the work of a member of the Association, Mr. V. L. Denton, to whom the congratulations of his fellow-members have been warmly extended. Several of the articles are from the pen of our worthy and indefatigable President, Judge Howay. In the annual reports of the Canadian Historical Association have been printed certain papers, read at the annual meetings of the Association, which deal with phases of our early history. In the "Canadian Historical Review," the "American Historical Review," the "Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society," and the "Washington Historical Quarterly" articles and reviews have appeared which have bearing on the past of this Province.

For these reasons it has been suggested that in our "Annual Report and Proceedings" a space be set apart for "Bibliographical Notes and Reviews," which will enable our members to keep in touch with the recent publications which deal with our history. This year the notes have been prepared by the Editor, with the able assistance of the President, but it is hoped that in future years other members of the Society may be induced to co-operate in this work.

It is hoped that in time these "Bibliographical Notes and Reviews" may constitute a sort of annual "Review of Publications relating to the History of British Columbia." Already we have in the admirable "North-west Pacific Americana" a bibliography of the printed books which relate to the history of our Coast, but as yet no separate

bibliography for British Columbia has been compiled. This is a serious undertaking, but in the meantime it may be possible to keep abreast of the new publications which relate to British Columbia in our "Bibliographical Notes and Reviews."

THE FAR WEST COAST. By V. L. Denton. Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 1924. Pp. x-291.

Members of the British Columbia Historical Association cannot fail to be interested in this volume, which is from the pen of a fellow-member. Mr. Denton has successfully attempted to put in convenient form for use in schools the story of the early voyages of discovery along our Coast. He has taken the well-known printed accounts of these voyages and has rewritten them in an attractive form. He has tried to make the characters live, and to let the reader feel the real difficulties they had to encounter.

Beginning with the legendary voyage of "that false rogue," Juan de Fuca, to the Pacific Coast, and his alleged discovery of the Strait of Anian, Mr. Denton goes on to tell the story of Vitus Bering and his two voyages of discovery. Then he describes the three great voyages of Captain Cook, and deals with the discovery of Nootka Sound in March, 1778. After that he tells of John Meares and his troubles, including the seizure of ships at Nootka and the Nootka Convention. In conclusion he relates the explorations and diplomacy of Captain Vancouver, 1791-1795.

All place-names have been given as they appear on modern maps, and thus the reader is saved the confusion which often occurs when he attempts to find the exact modern location of a place named in the original voyages. The author has also included seven valuable maps and a dozen interesting illustrations. The book is well printed and is of a convenient size.

Possibly rather too much space has been given to the first and second voyages of Captain Cook, which did not directly affect the history of the Far West Coast, but the accounts given are interesting and help us to understand the difficulties against which Captain Cook was forced to struggle. The book is remarkably free from errors.

One of the pleasing features of the volume is the short headings and longer summaries placed at the heads of the chapters. These are usually very simple and often very effective. The heading for Chapter VII., "In which the demon scurvy is roundly trounced," is a case in point.

We welcome this volume and hope that it is only the first of many from the same pen.

DAVID THOMPSON, THE EXPLORER. By Charles Norris Cochrane. Canadian Men of Action Series. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada. 1924. Pp. 173.

Professor Charles Norris Cochrane, M.A. (Oxon.), of the Ancient History Department of the University of Toronto, is the author of this interesting little volume, which tells in simple and attractive form the life-history of David Thompson, one of the greatest pathfinders of Western Canada. Mr. Cochrane's book is based on Mr. J. B. Tyrrell's edition of Thompson's Narrative, published by the Champlain Society. Thompson's Narrative is fascinating reading for the real student of North-west history, but the average reader will welcome the new volume in the Canadian Men of Action Series.

In this little book David Thompson lives again. The reader sees him crossing the plains and struggling through the snows of the Rocky Mountains. One feels his boundless energy and appreciates his astronomical accuracy. British Columbians will be especially interested in the account of the building of "Kootanae House" in 1807 and the exploration of the Columbia in 1811. It is to be regretted that the author falls into the old error of telling the story of the "Race to the Sea" to anticipate the arrival of Astor's ship at the mouth of the Columbia River. Thompson in his Narrative (p. 448) states that his "object was to be at the Pacific Ocean before the month of August." Mr. T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, Washington, has long ago disposed of this legend.

But Mr. Cochrane is to be congratulated for having written this able and attractive little book.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD. By W. S. Wallace. Canadian Statesmen Series. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada. 1924. Pp. 132.

This charming little volume is the work of Mr. W. Stewart Wallace, M.A. (Oxon.), Librarian of the University of Toronto, editor of the Canadian Historical Review, and also editor of the Canadian Statesmen and Canadian Men of Action Series. This book is clear and interesting and will appeal to the general reader who is not prepared to wade through the official biography of Sir Joseph Pope.

British Columbian readers will be especially interested in the sixth chapter, which deals with Macdonald's career as first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, the period in which the boundaries of Canada were extended to the Pacific, and in the seventh chapter, which is picturesquely entitled "The Fall of Lucifer" and treats of the Pacific Scandal. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway is treated concisely in pages 105-107.

We notice a couple of small errors which will doubtless be corrected in a second edition. They hardly detract at all from the excellence of this most readable little book, which tells in brief compass the life-history of one of Canada's greatest men.

THE INSIDE PASSAGE TO ALASKA, 1792-1920. By William Watson Woollen. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clarke Company. 1924. 2 vols. Pp. 342, 318.

In the introduction it is claimed that these two volumes "trace the discoveries made by Vancouver and other early navigators along the North-west Coast, incorporate many interesting facts of natural history, and describe the region as Mr. Woollen found it in the course of his own travels." To some extent this claim is justified.

The author travelled from Seattle to Skagway and carefully noted what he saw. He did more; he used the accounts of other travellers. Vancouver's *Voyage* was his constant companion, and he also obtained information from Walbran's *British Columbia Place Names*, Meany's *Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound*, and the *British Columbia Pilot*. He is not always fair to Captain Vancouver, whose work he does not seem to have fully appreciated. His knowledge of the work of the Spanish explorers and maritime fur-traders is neither complete nor accurate.

Probably the most readable chapters in the book deal with the "interesting facts of natural history" alluded to in the introduction. Here the author is thoroughly at home, and he tells us of the "Trees and Shrubs of the Northwest Coast"; of "Whales and Whale Fisheries of the Northwest Pacific"; of "The Indians of the North-west Coast"; and of kindred topics, with great accuracy and charm. The ordinary tourist will now appreciate the history and natural history of the Pacific Coast.

The spelling of certain words is by no means uniform, but in spite of small errors the volumes are a valuable contribution to the subject. They are even more remarkable when one considers that they were undertaken by a man who had reached the ripe age of 70 years.

THE TOTEM POLES IN STANLEY PARK. By John C. Goodfellow. Vancouver: The Art, Historical, and Scientific Association. 1924. Pp.

This most interesting little brochure, which is illustrated with cuts of the totem-poles brought from Alert Bay and erected in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., reflects great credit on the author and upon the Art, Historical, and Scientific Association, of Vancouver, B.C., under whose auspices it was issued. The story of the totem-poles is well told, and a full explanation is given of the figures carved upon the two chief poles.

VANCOUVER AND HIS GREAT VOYAGE: The story of a Norfolk Sailor, Captain George Vancouver, R.N. 1757-1798. By G. H. Anderson. King's Lynn: Thew & Son. 1923. Pp. about 85.

This pamphlet is, strange enough, "the first extended biography of Captain Vancouver." It had its origin in a series of articles published in the "Lynn Advertiser" in 1922. At the request of his friends the author, Mr. G. H. Anderson, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, has reprinted the articles in more permanent form, and has included "a few illustrations and a memorandum as to the navigator's birthplace."

King's Lynn has every reason to be proud of Captain Vancouver, who was one of its most distinguished sons. But to judge from some of Mr. Anderson's remarks, Vancouver's birthplace has, as yet, done little to honour his memory. "It is a pity," he writes, "that the man whose name has been given to an important island, to one city in Canada and to another in the United States, should not in his native town have been commemorated by the naming of some street or place. A good opportunity is now offered to remedy this by the making of the proposed new road from the South Gate, which might very well be called Vancouver Road."

In the first chapter an account is given of Vancouver's ancestors in England, especially on the maternal side. His father, John Jasper Vancouver, was of Dutch descent. He held the important office in King's Lynn of Deputy Collector of Customs at King's Lynn. In the second chapter we are told the story of Vancouver's second voyage with Cook between the years 1776 and 1780. For the next ten years he served under Rodney and Gardiner, and at the end of 1790 was appointed to command the "Discovery."

The story of Vancouver's famous voyage has been told for all time in Vancouver's own account, and Mr. Anderson has merely summarized here. He takes no cognizance at all of the new material to be found in Menzies's Journal and Bell's Journal, nor does he mention the existence of the "sixteen logs which have been buried in the Admiralty Office since 1795." At times he is, perhaps, a little favourable to his hero, but that is to be expected.

The author seems to think that Fort Langley, which was not founded until 1827, was named after a certain John Langley, a marine on the "Discovery." It is usually considered that the fort was named after Charles Langley, a director of the Hudson's Bay Company. Vancouver, of course, missed the mouth of the Fraser River, and so never saw the site of Fort Langley. But why labour the point further?

Let us hope that Vancouver Road is already to be found on the maps of King's Lynn.

THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT, 1923. Published by the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Interior Department. Ottawa, 1923.

This annual report of the Canadian Historical Association, with which the British Columbia Historical Association is affiliated, contains much of interest for British Columbian readers.

The frontispiece is a photograph of the David Thompson Memorial at Windermere, B.C., which was formally opened in 1922. A short account of the ceremonies held on that occasion is given in the presidential address of Mr. Laurence J. Burpee. Mention is also made of the memorial meeting held at the grave of David Thompson in Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal on the same day on which the Memorial Hall was opened at Windermere. There is a pleasing allusion to the founding of our Association, and it is also chronicled that "The British Columbia Historical Association reports that at its last meeting it passed a resolution urging the Historic Sites and Monuments Board to consider the erection of two monuments—one at Nootka Sound and the other at the spot where Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific on his memorable overland journey."

Among the papers read at the annual meeting, two were on subjects connected with British Columbia history. They were: *The Spanish Discovery of British Columbia*, by our President, Judge F. W. Howay, and *Fort Simpson and the North West Coast*, by Mr. C. Marius Barbeau, Secretary of the Canadian Historical Association. Mr. Burpee's *Notes on David Thompson* contained information regarding "Kootanae House" and also concerning the opening of the new Fort Kootenay on August 31st, 1922. A photograph of the pageant held on that occasion is included in the report.

In the article *Some Historic and Prehistoric Sites of Canada*, contributed by the Canadian National Parks Branch, reference is made to the marking of Fort Langley, B.C. A full account of the valuable work done by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is also given.

THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT, 1924. Published by the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Interior Department. Ottawa, 1924.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association for 1924 was held in the ancient and historic city of Quebec on May 23rd and 24th. Judge F. W. Howay was present as a representative of our Association and Dean R. W. Brock represented the University of British Columbia.

Among the papers presented, the following dealt with subjects connected with the history of British Columbia: *The End of Mackenzie's Overland Route to the Pacific*, by Mr. Harlan I. Smith, and *Temlaham, an Indian Paradise Lost in northern British Columbia*, by Mr. C. Marius Barbeau. In addition, Judge Howay read a paper by Professor William H. Atherton on *The Study of Local History*.

Mr. Burpee in his presidential address made reference to "a proposal for the creation of a National Park at Bella Coola, on the Pacific Coast, to include the historic spot where Alexander Mackenzie first reached salt water on his memorable expedition overland to the Pacific in 1793." He also mentioned the desirability of preserving "certain petroglyphs, or Indian sculptured figures, on rocks south of Bella Coola River and at other points in the same area." Attention was also drawn to the erection of an Indian village in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., through the efforts of the Art, Historical, and Scientific Association, of Vancouver.

One of the most interesting papers printed in the report is on the subject of *The Beaver Club* and is from the pen of Mr. Laurence J. Burpee. It tells the story of the great social club of the old Nor-Westers. This club, which had its headquarters in Montreal, was composed of fur-traders who had spent at least one winter in the wilds. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Joseph Frobisher, James McGill, the founder of McGill University, and Simon Fraser were all members of this famous club.

In the notes dealing with the activities of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board reference is made to the erection of monuments at four historic sites in British Columbia—Nootka Sound, Prince George, Yale, and Prospect Point, Vancouver. Of these, the memorial at Nootka has already been unveiled. Among the sites to "be suitably marked in due course" are included: Fort Langley; Gonzales Point in Victoria, B.C.; Fort Kamloops; New Westminster; and Bella Coola, as being "Sir Alexander Mackenzie's farthest point west."

THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL REVIEW. Volumes IV. and V. Edited by W. S. Wallace. Toronto: The University of Toronto Press.

In the *Canadian Historical Review*, Volumes IV. (1923) and V. (1924), are to be found many interesting references to British Columbian history. There is only one article which deals directly with the subject, *Early Days of the Maritime Fur Trade on the Northwest Coast*, by Judge Howay, published in the number for March, 1923; but two others, *Some Letters of David Thompson*, by Lawrence J. Burpee, and *The Early Choice of the Forty-Ninth Parallel as a Boundary Line*, by Charles O. Paulin, will be found interesting by all those who wish to know more about the settling of the International Boundary between Canada and the United States.

One of the most important functions of the *Canadian Historical Review* is to continue the good work done for nearly a quarter of a century by the *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada*. Reviews of books are therefore given due prominence. Several of these reviews deal with the history of Western Canada or of that of the North-west Pacific Coast. As might be expected, most of them are from the pen of Judge Howay. They include reviews of the following books: Carey, *History of Oregon*; Andrews, *The Story of Sitka*; Newcombe, *Menzies' Journal of Vancouver's Voyage*; Lewis and Phillips, *The Journal of John Work*, all by Judge Howay; Bemis, *Jay's Treaty: A Study in Commerce and Diplomacy*, by W. N. Sage; Innes, *A History of the Canadian Pacific Railway*, by Professor O. D. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; Cochrane, *David Thompson*, by Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell, of Toronto; and an anonymous review of Golder, *Bering's Voyages*, Vol. I.

There are also brief notes on recent publications relating to Canada. These include references to articles in the leading magazines and reviews.

In the number for December, 1924, the editor has included complimentary references to the celebration at Nootka Sound and to the First Annual Report and Proceedings of our Association.

THE QUARTERLY OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Volumes XXIV. and XXV. Edited by F. G. Young. Portland, Oregon: The Oregon Historical Society.

The Oregon Historical Society is not only the oldest but also the most distinguished historical body on the North-west Pacific Coast. Its Quarterly, which dates from 1899, often contains information of much interest to students of the history of British Columbia. For it should not be forgotten that before 1846 "Old Oregon" included all the territory between California and Alaska, west of the Rocky Mountains, and that the British trading corporation, the Hudson's Bay Company, was the master of Oregon.

In the issue for June, 1923, Judge Howay has an important article on *Letters Relating to the Second Voyage of the Columbia*. Mr. Leslie M. Scott has edited, with an introduction, *John Work's Journey from Fort Vancouver to Umpqua River and Return in 1834*, in the September, 1923, number. The original journal of John Work is preserved in the Archives of British Columbia. In the March, 1924, issue there are two articles—one by Mr. Ralph S. Kuykendall, Executive Secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Commission, on *James Colnett and the "Princess Royal,"* and one by Mr. Amos William Hartmann, on *The California and Oregon Trail, 1849-1860*—which will be found interesting. In the same issue Mr. George Verne Blue has published, with comments, *A Hudson's Bay Company Contract for Hawaiian Labour*. Among the *Notes and Comment* in the September, 1924, number are some pleasing references to the Nootka Sound celebration and to the marking of Mackenzie's Rock by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Mr. Fred S. Perrine has an article on *Early Days on the Willamette*, which deals with the activities of the Astorians and the Nor'-Westerners, and also quotes from the Journals of Lewis and Clark. This article is in the December, 1924, number.

THE WASHINGTON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY. Volumes XIV. and XV. Edited by Edmond S. Meany. Seattle, Washington: The Washington University State Historical Society.

This Quarterly is the official organ of our nearest neighbour, the Washington University State Historical Society, and is edited by Professor Edmond S. Meany, the head of the Department of History in the University of Washington. It very often includes material of much value to British Columbians.

In the two volumes under discussion perhaps the most interesting feature is the reproduction of the Nisqually Journal for the years 1851 and 1852. The journals of this fur-trading post, Fort Nisqually, situated at the head of Puget Sound, are being gradually published in this Quarterly. They throw much light upon the life of the fur trade and contain references to Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, who was for years in charge of the post, Sir James Douglas, John Work, and other prominent fur-traders.

In the issue for July, 1924, is printed an article by Mr. Aaron Newell on *North West and Hudson's Bay Companies*. The following sub-title shows the general scope of the article: "The Predominating Influence of the North West Merchants of Montreal in the Plan of Amalgamation with the Hudson Bay Company in 1821."

A complimentary reference to the formation of the British Columbia Historical Association is to be found in the issue for January, 1923, and in the October, 1924, number a whole page is devoted to the Nootka celebration. Professor Meany in his "News Department" always chronicles items of interest to students of North-west Pacific Coast history.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Third Series, Volume XVIII. 1924.

In May, 1924, Judge F. W. Howay, as President of Section II. of the Royal Society of Canada, delivered his presidential address on the subject of *The Early*

Literature of the Northwest Coast. He divided his material under the following heads: Literature of the Spanish Voyages; Literature of the French Voyages; Literature of the American Voyages; and Literature of the English Voyages. The following sentences from the introduction clearly explain the intention and scope of the address:—

"Few persons who have not examined carefully some of the large collections of Northwest Americana or who have not given special attention to the subject realize the very considerable volume of Pacific Coast literature. It is not my intention to compile a bibliography or a catalogue of these works, but rather to touch upon some of the voyages prior to 1800 and the underlying stories of the books and the authors. In using the word 'literature' it must, at the outset, be understood that it is used in a wide sense as including written or printed productions, large or small, and not as indicating any particular standard of excellence."

Judge Howay has been eminently successful in achieving his object. What he has given us is not a mere "Catalogue of Ships," but an interesting and concise account of the printed books and the manuscript sources which deal with those eventful voyages to the North-west Coast which took place during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He has made a real contribution to the literature of the subject.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW. Volumes XXVIII. and XXIX. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The American Historical Review in its articles and reviews ranges over the whole field of history from the most ancient times to the present, and does not usually devote much space to the Pacific North-west. But in the two volumes in question there have appeared two articles which shed light upon the story of our Province. These were: *The Odyssey of Thomas Muir*, by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson and Miss Marjorie Masson, and *The Oregon Pioneers and the Boundary*, by Mr. Frederick Merk. The first of these papers is a masterly production, which as was noted in our last Annual Report, sheds much new light upon the history of the Scottish exile, Thomas Muir. The second also contains new material, but the author is under the impression that the depot of the Hudson's Bay Company was shifted from Fort Vancouver to Fort Victoria in 1845, and not in 1849 as is usually stated. It is to be admitted that the author has made a strong case for his contention, but from evidence to be found in the Nisqually Journal and among the manuscript sources in the British Columbia Archives it would seem that the old date, 1849, is correct.

In the section entitled *Historical News* brief references to Canadian history and to North-west Pacific Coast history are to be found.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

DR. CHARLES FREDERICK NEWCOMBE.

In the passing of Dr. Newcombe the British Columbia Historical Association, in common with other scientific circles throughout the American Continent, has sustained a very great loss. He died of pneumonia on October 19th, 1924, after an illness of two weeks.

Dr. Newcombe, who was 73 years of age, was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and obtained his degree at London University and later studied at several German universities. He came to the North-west Coast in 1883 and since 1889 had resided in Victoria. He took an active interest in the work of the Provincial Museum, studied Marine Biology, and was interested in the fossil formations of the Pacific Coast of British Columbia. He made numerous trips to the Queen Charlotte Islands, whose coasts he closely examined in an open rowboat which had been shipped North for this purpose. Later he gave much of his time to the study of the native races of the Pacific Coast and gathered together much material which now forms the Anthropological collection of the Provincial Museum.

In 1905 he arranged the Indian collections in the North-west Hall of the Field Museum, Chicago, for Dr. Dorsey, and in so far as his knowledge of the Anthropology of this Coast is concerned, he was of great assistance to many of the leading Anthropologists, including Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia University; Dr. Goddard, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Sapir and Dr. Harlan I. Smith, of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

His activities also included the collection of botanical specimens, of which he made valuable contributions to the Provincial Museum Herbarium.

In connection with the Provincial Fisheries Department, Dr. Newcombe did some valuable research-work connected with the life-histories of the sea-lions along the Pacific Coast. He was appointed by Dr. MacCallum, Chief of the Biological Board of Canada, as Chairman of a Commission to report on the life-history of the sea-lion in connection with the salmon industry of the Pacific Coast. His associates in this work were Mr. Hamar Greenwood and Dr. McLean Fraser.

Dr. Newcombe was one of the founders of the Natural History Society of British Columbia, to whose Proceedings he made some valuable contributions.

Upon the formation of the British Columbia Historical Association, he was elected an honorary member as a mark of appreciation of his work in the field of historical research.

There was no greater authority on the early maritime history of the Pacific Coast than Dr. Newcombe, and to which phase of the history he gave in his later years almost undivided attention. Some of the results of his investigations in this field are given in his publication, "The First Circumnavigation of Vancouver Island" (now out of print), also in "Menzies' Journal of Vancouver's Voyage, April to October, 1792," both works having been published as Memoirs of the British Columbia Archives Department.

Although advancing years prevented him from taking an active part in the work of the various societies and institutions associated with his early years, yet he maintained to the last a keen interest in the historical and scientific work of the Province.

He was one of the party who attended the ceremony of unveiling the monument at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, in August last year, and during his stay there renewed his acquaintance with many of the historic landmarks of the district.

At the time of his death he was engaged in editing a second volume of the Menzies' Journal, which, it is hoped, will be published by the Provincial Archives Department.—J. F.

THOMAS WARREN CORNETT.

The Historical Association has suffered a very great loss in the sudden passing of Mr. Thomas W. Cornett, who was drowned under most tragic circumstances at Shawnigan Lake, August 16th, 1924.

Mr. Cornett, who was a graduate of the University of Toronto, was one of the outstanding teachers of British Columbia. He was a keen student of education and was at all times vitally concerned in any movement which tended to improve the educational system of the Province. In addition to his professional duties, he was President of the Victoria Teachers' Association, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Methodist Church Sunday-school, Secretary of the Victoria Branch of the "League of Nations" Society, and an active and enthusiastic member of the British Columbia Historical Association.—V. L. D.

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 Young, Dr. H. E., Provincial Health Officer, Victoria.

Affiliated Societies.

Art, Historical, and Scientific Association, Vancouver, B.C.
 Canadian Authors' Association, Victoria Branch.
 Canadian Historical Association, Ottawa, Ont.
 Lady Douglas Chapter, I.O.D.E.
 Native Daughters of B.C., Post No. 3.
 Natural History Society, Victoria.
 University of British Columbia Historical Association.

* Denotes honorary life members.